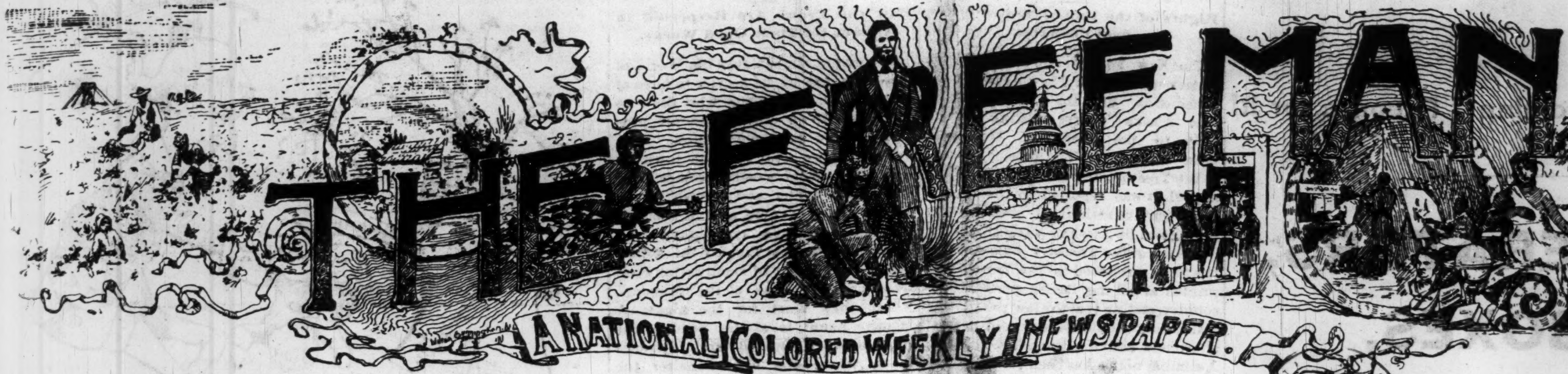
Public Library

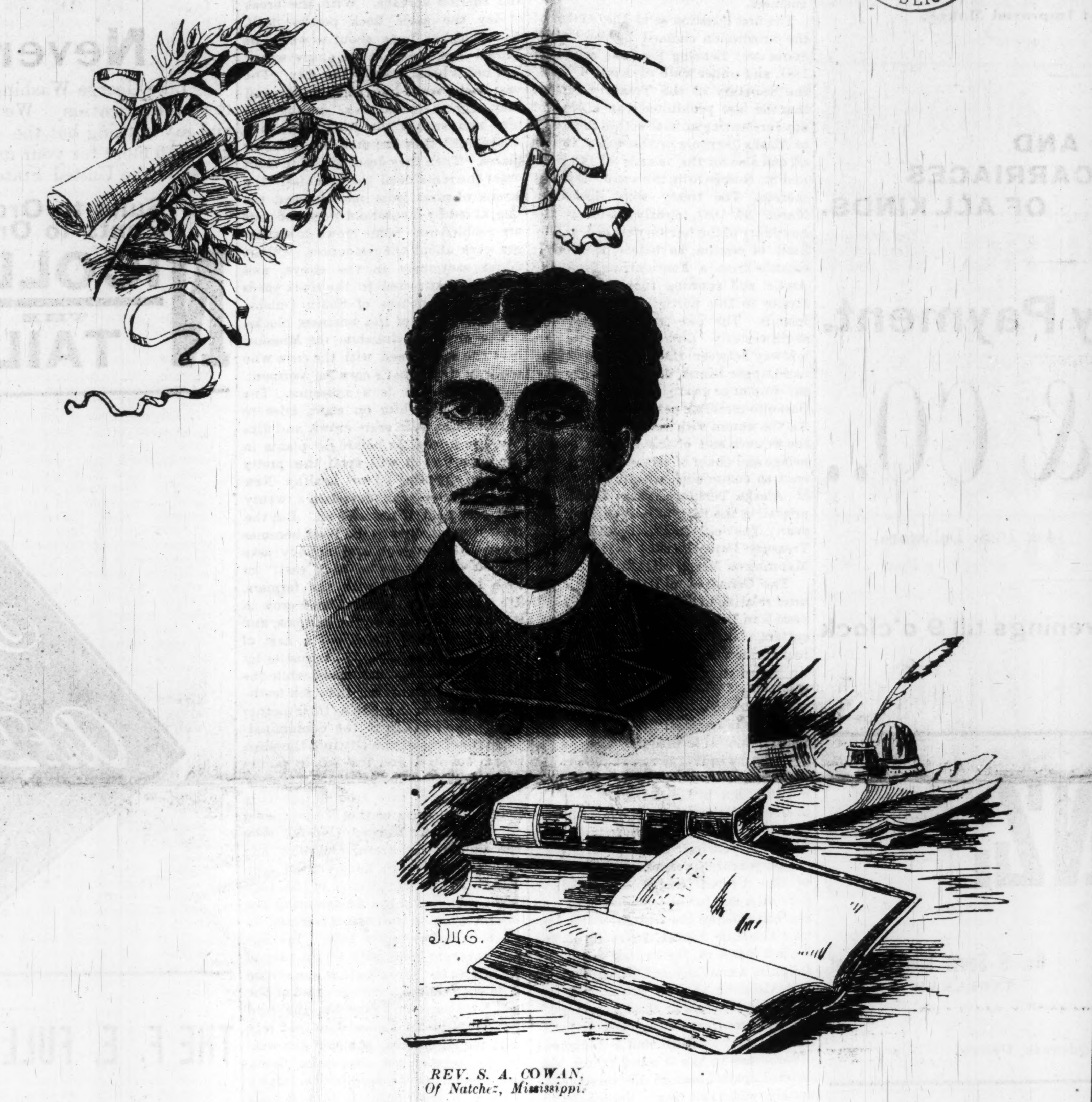


THE FREEMAN

A NATIONAL COLORED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

VOLUME 2.—NUMBER 17. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1889. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANA JUN 15 1889 PUBLIC LIBRARY



REV. S. A. COWAN,
Of Natchez, Mississippi.

BEAUTIFUL NASHVILLE.

BRIEF HISTORY OF HER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR HER COLORED POPULATION.

Central Tennessee College--Meharry Medical and Dental Colleges--- Theological and Law Department.

Special Correspondence of The Freeman.

We have said that Nashville has been honored with the distinguished appellation, "Athens of the South," and that the compliment is well bestowed. We shall now direct our attention exclusively to her educational facilities for her colored population.

Cowper, was in an exceptionally happy and philosophical vein when he wrote the following stanza:

Blest he, though undistinguished from the crowd
By wealth or dignity, who dwells serene
Where war, by nature fierce, has laid aside
His fierceness, having learn't though slow to learn,
The manners and the arts of civil life.

Those who are acquainted with the rudiments of the Latin language, can, without difficulty, distingush the origin of the word "education." It is derived from the preposition 'e,' out, and the verb 'ducere,' to lead; hence in signification, 'educere,' to lead out. 'Education' therefore, strictly speaking, means the leading out. As soon as a child is born it begins to imbibe impressions of its surroundings, which are 'led in,' through the sense avenues or the faculties. These faculties are what are to be "led out" or educated.. Educatidn therefore fully implies the leading out of the faculties or sense avenues, which are inborn.

Education is then all that series of instruction and discipline that are necessary to constitute the man or woman, the gentleman or lady.

We can, consequently see the necessity of, and appreciate the solicitude which civilized parents and guardians manifest in the early education of the young.

Now, although the colored people had been in this city for close upon two centuries, yet no steps were taken toward leading out their inborn faculties until the first Monday of March, 1833, when a Mr. Alphonso M. Sumner opened a school for free children. It was well attended but was subsequently closed and Mr. Sumner nearly whipped to death and compelled to leave the State, because of certain information which he sent two fugitives then living at Detroit, Mich. The zeal of the colored people for education was from fear of violence abated, and slandered until 1838, when the most energetic free colored citizens, then numbering nearly three hundred, got up a petition asking permission to have a school for free children only, and to be taught by a white man. The petition was evidently favorably considered, as we find a Mr. J. Yandle, of Wilson county, employed as teacher. He did so for two years, during which time he was several times threated with violence. He ultimately succumbed to the surrounding circumstances, and at the end of the above mentioned time left his school for other business "that paid better:" In 1841, Mrs. Sarah Porter opened a school in her own house on Broad street, and during that year she had abou twenty-five pupils. Mr. D. Watkins joined her early in the next year and the school grew in numbers and in wisdom. In 1848 Mr. Watkins opened a school on Front street. There was an average attendance of thirty-five scholars, and, writes Mr. Watkins, "although it was understood that these schools were for free children, yet not a session was taught without more or less slave children being admitted and treated precisely as the nominally free." This school (Mr. Watkins') flourished until 1855, when one night about a dozen white citizens called at the residence of the teacher and told him "not to teach that Negro school another day;" "if," said they, "Negro schools are taught, it must be done in Illinois, Indiana, or some other free State, and not here among the slaves; the neighborhood objected, and if it is opened you must look out for the consequences." The school was of course, closed, and remained so until the following year when it was removed to College street, and reopened for seven months, at the end of which time the end of which the captain of the police waited upon Mr. Watkins and informed him that "he was ordered by the city council to close the Negro school and it must not be taught another day." This action was consequent on a rumored rising of the slaves in the South.

The school was again closed and that was the last attempt made to keep open a school for colored children until the Federal troops took possession of the city in 1862.

"In the fall of 1862 there was a school opened in the First Baptist church and taught by D. Watkins, assisted by J. M. Shelton and wife." The school operated eighteen months, after which Mr. Watkins opened another and had under him from time to time seven assistants. There were about one hundred and fifty pupils in attendance. It continued until 1865 when Fisk's free school was opened and it was closed along with eight others, taught by colored teachers. Increased vigor was thereafter thrown into the work of educating the freedmen, and Northern associations supplied both men and means to help lift the veil of ignorance and superstition which rested like a hideous pall over the inborn faculties of the emancipated. Among these might be mentioned "The United Presbyterian Mission," which sent Rev. J. N. McKee, a young man of rare talents true piety and unparalleled energy to labor here. He worked hard and earnestly for God and downtrodden humanity and died at Hershville, Ohio, on Sept. 25, 1868, after a painful illness. "The Pennsylvania and Freedmen's Relief Association and the Pittsburg Freedmen Aid Commission and the Millennial Association," all worked toward spreading education and Christianity among the people. As the years rolled on educational faculties increased, and from amid the number sprung our three great schools, Central Tennessee College. Fisk University, and Roger Williams University. These institutions in capacity were like the mustard tree of holy writ—when planted they were insignificant schools, but to day they take a stand on the highest educational plane, and their students doff their hats in recognition of superior training to none, North or South.

Public schools were next contemplated, and in 1867 the city council passed an ordinance providing for the establishment of colored schools, which should enjoy the same privileges, and be governed by the same regulations as the white schools. In order to meet this end the Belle View building was purchased for $10,000, and was at once thrown open to the colored children.

Mr. (now) Dr. Hubbard was appointed principal and the school has been an educational Phaeos since. We now have four public schools, viz: Belle View, Pearl, McKgee, and Meigs; the latter being the high school.

They were at first taught by white teachers but a few years ago the people protested and demanded colored teachers. The authorities complied and each of the scools was supplied with a colored principal and a corps of colored teachers. Before leaving this phase of our article it may be interesting to note a few of the remarks made by Mr. G. W. Hubbard, in an article headed, "The Relative Mental Capacity of White and Colored Children," and commentary on his school. After observing that "the relative intellectual ability of the two races, can only be ascertained by a careful comparison of the advancement made under similar conditions.' He goes on to aver, that "the public schools of Nashville furnish such a test, controlled as they are by the same board of education, the pupils pursue the same studies, and pass from one grade to another by the same examination." Then follows the statistics for the scholastic year ending June, 1872-73, and which we give below:

	Total Entered.	Average Belonging.	Per cent of Attendance.	Number Tardy.	Per sent of Scholarship.
White. Fogg High School	321	295	95 59	29	73
Colored........ Meig's (H) School	576	468	95 85	26	73
White... Hume School.	803	624	95 15	85	73
Colored ...... Pearl School	986	825	93 29	52	65
White...... Howard School....	1220	1094	95 13	9	74
Colored . Belle View School	578	481	96 46	23	67
White........ Tarbox School	600	524	94 88	80	73
Colored McKee School...	266	214	96 88	11	69

The writer, commenting on the above says: "It will be seen from the above that while the per cent of attendance on the average number belonging is nearly the same, the per cent on the total enrollment is fifteen per cent less in the Belle View than in the white schools. It has been often stated that, although the colored children may be able to learn to read and spell, they will fail in the higher grades, the statistics just given indicate that this is not true. In the white schools thore is less than one per cent difference between the number that passed in the first and second, and in the other grades. In the Belle View there is 28 per cent in favor of the higher grades. A careful comparison of pupils of almost unmixed African descent with those who are nearly white, shows that there is but little, if any difference in their intellectual capacity. Then follows the subjoined remarks which coming as they do from a white man, is almost as significent as the "writing on the wall."

"For more than two centuries the colored race in this country were held in bondage, and in most cases, their intellectual facilities systematically repressed. To be seen with a spelling book in their hands was an offense of no ordinary magnitude, and the number of colored people in 1860 who were able to read and write was so small that it might fairly be said that the whole race was in a state of total ignorance.

The hereditery transmission of intellectual and moral qualitles is generally believed: and if we accept this doctrine, how long will it take to overcome the degrading influence of so many generations, supposing that the Caucasian and the African originally possessed the same natural abilities?

It is not easy to estimate the influence of home culture. A large portion of the white children live in what might be called an intellectual atmosphere. With regard to the colored children the reverse is equally true. In addition to this, a majority of the colored children are obliged either to make their own living, or assist their parents, so that they have but little, if any time to study out of school.

Taking all these things into consideation, the advancement made has been more rapid than could be reasonably expected. But let us lower the curtain on the progress of the races during the years between 1873 and 1888, and then turn on the footlights, and illumine the stage with one hundred thousand incandescent lights, (the better to enable those having eyes who will not see, to see,) and then lift the screen and show by cold unalterable figures that the colored children are so rapidly advancing that they have already in one case, (in the high school) equalled the whites, and will in the next few years be—but let the figures indicate. Be it remembered that the whites have nine public schools, while the colored people have but five. To equalize matters, however, we will only give the statistics of the first four white schools, as against the our colored ones.

	White Schools.	Belle View.
Total enrollment for 1872-73	5 572	7 777
Per cent of attendance on average number belonging..........	96	95
Percent of attendence on total enrollment....	72	57
Percent of the number examined that passed the grade during each year	85 8	64 5
Percent of the 1st and 2d grades that passed	85 4	52
Per cent of the high grades that passed	84 6	80

The figures above given speak for themselves and certainly need no comment. They are taken from the "Annual Report of the Board of Education 1887-1888," and are of necessity correct.. The figures will be all the more appreciated when we record that the colored high school was only organized in 1887.

Besides these public schools there are a number of district schools taught by colored teachers.

Thus have we briefly traced the stream of education from its source to the establishment of our high school. We shall now apply ourselves to our Universities and Colleges, beginning with the oldest.

[To be Continued.]

KANSAS CITY NOTES.

A Preacher Duped.

Mr. George Calwell has gone to Keokuk, Iowa, to live. Keep cool, drink milk shake at The Freeman cigar store, 1207 East Eighteenth street. The commencement at Music Hall, June 3, was largely attended. The class of '89 numbered five, viz: Miss Susie Hall, Miss Alice Brown, Miss Cora Yancey, Miss Belle Scott and Mr. Wm. D. Moten. This is the Lincoln High School's fifth exercise of the kind and it showed what good work they are doing. Judge Gibbs, of Little Rock, Ark., was in the city this week. You can be just as cool this warm weather as in winter if you will drink milk shake at The Freeman cigar store, 1207 East Eighteenth street. At Hayes & Young's is the only place you can get a bath, No. 11 East Fourth street. Sunday last the corner stone was laid for the Methodist church on Holmes street, between Second and Third street. At the Adelphi, Thursday evening, we were favored with a paper by Hon. Geo. Smith Subject, "Woman's influence, power and duty." The paper was full of thought, and was read with eloquence. An I. T. Gray gets caught. Mr. G. A. L. Dykes arrived in this city June 7, and while strolling down Union levee he heard a man say, "I am bid a half." He walked in and bid a dollar, and then another and so on until he bid $12, and he got what he thought was a gold watch and chain, ear rings and diamond pin. Being much pleased with his bargain he showed them to a jeweler who told him they were brass. Mr. Dykes was paralyzed, as all suckers are when they are caught, and complained at police headquarters and they got his $12 for him, and now he is a happy and a wiser man. Mr. Dykes is a preacher, too.

HARDY.

A Good Showing.

The colored people of Georgia own taxable property to the amount of nearly $10,000,000, about double that which they owned ten years ago. They are credited with $12,000,000 in Alabama and a considesable amount in Louisiana and other Southern States. In New York City their property is estimated at over $6,000,000, and a prominent member of the race says that "less than one hundred colored men own over $3,000,000 in Philadelphia." One colored firm in New Orleans is said to carry a stock of over $500,000 in merchandise. Alabama possesses a colored millionaire. Colored men own and edit over two hundred journals and periodicals.

Stood First.

Miss Mary Fisher carried off first honors at the commencement exercises in the Atchison schools last week, and delivered the valedictory. One of the white girls was so chagrined that she turned her back on the audience and began to read a paper. This thing has happened so often that we had hoped the common white folks had become accustomed to it ere this.

Hot Weather is Coming! Prepare for it!

REFRIGERATORS,
ICE BOXES,
GASOLINE STOVES,

Of the Latest and Most Improved Makes.

CARPETS,
FURNITURE AND
BABY CARRIAGES
OF ALL KINDS.

Cash or Easy Payment.

BORN & CO.,

97 & 99 E. Washington St. 14 & 16 S. Delaware.

Monday & Saturday Evenings till 9 o'clock

KONZ,

The American Tailor, No. 9 South Illinois Street. INDIANAPOLIS.

Fine Tailoring. Moderate Prices.

AN IMMENSE LINE OF

FISHING TACKLE.

Base Ball Supplies, Croquets, Lawn Tennis. Out-Door Games of all kinds. Hammocks, Swings, Etc.

CHAS. MAYER & CO., 29 and 31 West Washington Street.

SEE! SEE!

GRAND PICNIC!

Reduced Prices!

CALL AT PARKER'S

179 W. Washington St.,

For Chairs, Tables, Stoves, Carpets, Furnitu e, Baby Carriages, etc., before you go.

T. W. PARKER, 179 W. Wash. St.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAINS.

WALL PAPERS. NEW GOODS,

Not only are my goods of new manufacture, but they embrace all that is new in ideas. Many patterns made specially for me, and, in consequence, do not become common. First-class artists to show these goods. Skillful workmen to do all classes of decorative work. Intending purchasers should see these, as well as my new styles of American goods. It is a recognized fact that I am selling the most reliable makec at LOWER PRICES than any other house in the city.

ALBERT GALL.

THE WATERS OF ALASKA.

Rights of the United States in the Seal Fisheries.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent says: The question of the jurisdiction of the United States over Alaska waters relating particularly to the killing of seal, has been a matter of great concern to the Treasury Department. As early as 1881, it was reported to the department that unauthorized persons were killing seal in Alaskan waters, and the Secretary of the Treasury caused a notice to be published in the newspapers printed at all the Pacific ports in the country, stating that the law prohibiting seal killing would be enforced against all comers and the penalties inflicted. A similiar notice has been printed every year, and Congress appropriated money for the protection of seal life in Alaska, and the Government despatched vessels there with instructions to seize and condemn all vessels engaged in this illegal business.

The first question as to the extent of the jurisdiction claimed by the United States over Behring Sea was raised in 1881, and under date of April 4, 1881, the Secretary of the Treasury replied that the law prohibited the killing of any fur-bearing animal within the limits of Alaska Territory or the waters thereof, and also on the islands of St. Paul and St. George or in the waters adjacent thereto. The treaty with Russia of March 30. 1867, clearly defined the boundary of the territory so ceded. The limit of cession, as before mentioned, extends from a line starting from the Arctic and running through Behring Straits to the north of St. Lawrence Islands. The line runs thence in a southwesterly direction so as to pass midway between the Island of Alton, and Copper Island, of the Kornmandorski couplet or group in the North Pacific Ocean, to meridian of 193 west longitude. All the waters with in that boundary to the western end of the Alutian Archipelago and chain of islands are considered as comprisied within the waters of Alaska Territory. This decision is printed in the Pacific Coast papers every year. The decision was repeated by the Treasury Department by the late Daniel Manning on March 16, 1886.

The Canadian authorities in their brief relating to the seizure of Canadian vessels in Behring Sea by our revenue cutters, claimed that Secretary Boutwell had decided that the United States had no jurisdiction over Behring Sea outside of the three-mile limit. Mr. Boutwell denies this, and in a letter written a few weeks ago, said: "Neither upon my recollection of facts as they were understood by me in 1872, nor upon the present reading of the correspondence, do I admit the claim of Great Britain is an admission of any right adverse to the claims of the United States in the waters known as Behring Sea."

Last year the question as to the right of the United States to exclusive dominion and jurisdiction over Behring Sea came before the United States District Court in Alaska, in cases of the United States vs. the British schooners Dolphin, Anna Rock and Grace, charged with violating the law prohibiting the killing of fur seals in Alaskan waters.

This demurrer, settting forth no jurisdiction, was overruled, and a judgment of forfeiture to the United States was entered against each of the vessels separately, with their tackle, apparel, furniture, cargoes, etc. No appeal was taken from this decision, and the exclusive jurisdiction over these waters was asserted, so Congressman Dunn, Chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, held, and was exercised by the legislative and executive branches of the Government.

But that statement is controverted for other reasons. That court waiving the international question and planting itself upon the face the treaty of cession and the acts of the Congress entered judgment of condemnation against the libeled vessels and cargoes, and preparations were made to sell the condemned property. Three of the condemned vessels belonged to British owners; who appealedto their Government and obtained its intervention. At this stage of the case the awkward discovery was made that the act of Congress organizing a judicial system for Alaska had omitted to provide for appeals from the District Court in civil causes; and the judgments of that court, improvidently rendered in the belief that the Supreme Court at Washington would correct any error made by the lower court in respect to the construction of the statute under which the condemnation was decreed, were found to be finalities.

In this dilemma the President, by an exercise of constitutional powers, released the British vessels and their cargoes without reason or condition, and so gained time for an attempt to negotiate for an international closure of Behring Sea in behalf of the preservation of the seals, but refused to release the American vessels and cargoes, likewise condemned, under the belief that the Supreme Court would pass upon the legality of the condemnation.

Light Moods.

St. Louis Magazine.

We should be good to our Indian protege. They are our kind-red.

"Spring suits," say the signs in the clothing stores' show windows. Well, yes, it does; suits pretty much everybody, in fact.

WINGED SCAVENGERS.

How the Crows Are Respected in Omaha for Their Good Works.

The city of Omaha, says the World of that place, has in its service a force of thousands of scavengers who draw no pay, report to no official, but are protected by law from molestation. They are the crows who flock in town as regularly as cold weather comes, stay during the winter and vanish in the spring. Each evening as the shadows fall legions of crows wing their way in a seemingly endless flight to the willow copses and clumps of small cottonwood trees on the banks of the Missouri, where they roost for the night. A favorite haunt is at the bend of the river between Out-Off and Florence lakes, where the banks shelter the northwest wind. The air is thick with sable wings and resonant with hoarse caws there after sunset each night, as the scavengers settle down among the branches to dream of back area lunches and carrion spreads. With the break of day the sable flock bestirs itself. Each member hops about to warm its chilled legs, stretches its shiny wings, and heads back toward the city. The vast flock breaks into small groups and they alight here and there on the tree tops and survey the back yards and alleys until they can pick out foraging places. Then they descend and in short order the remains of the breakfast—the scraps of meat from markets and the rats killed by household dogs and cats are gobbled up. Some crows do scavenger work about the residences. Others alight cautiously in the alleys, and others are attracted to the stock yards and packing houses of South Omaha. They fight shy of the business blocks.

The crow who inhabits the Missouri is of the same breed with the crow who pulls up the farmer's corn in Vermont. In the East he is a nuisance. The granger shoots him on sight, tries to frighten him with scare crows, and dips the corn in coal tar before he plants in the hope that it will spoil the pretty raven's appetite. Two healthy New England crows can devastate a twenty acre corn field if unmolested. But the crow who migrates to the West becomes a respected resident, and nobody asks "What was your name back east?" or asks how he stood with the farmers. He mates with a chipper Dinah crow in a clump of willows on the bottoms, and in due time they hatch out a nest of hungry crowlets. The father rustles for grasshoppers, bugs, and toads, while the youngsters are growing their pin feathers. As soon as they can fly their mother leads them away from the contaminating influences of the city into the pure, green country, and the whole family turns loose upon the vermin and insects. None of them ever trouble the corn fields, and none of the farmers ever trouble them. During the fall they pick up the loose grain, and now and then play free lunch fiend on the corn fields. In the West much of the corn is left standing in the fields during the winter, while in the East it is stored in the barn before snow falls. Perhaps this apparent generosity on the part of the farmer in Nebraska has something to do with the improved conduct of the bird. However this may be, the bird in the Missouri valley does not rely upon the corn fields, summer nor winter, for subsistence. Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri crows rendezvous largely at Peru, in this State. It is a famous roost for them, and has attracted the attention of naturalists.

Brief But Interesting.

It has been found in experiment at Leipsic that skin grafted from a white to a colored person becomes gradually black, and that black skin grafted upon a white person in time turns white.

Joseph Sutherland, who was a powder-monkey on board the vessel which first brought to England the news of Nelson's victory at Trafalgar, has just attained his one hundredth year at Milton, Sittingbourne, England. He has good health and has all his faculties intact.

M. Ungerer believes that flowers and the perfumes distilled from them have a salutary influence on the constitution. He says that residence in a perfumed atmosphere forms a protection from pulmonary affections and arrests the development of phthisis. He adds that in the town of LaGrasse, where the making of perfumes is largely carried on, phthisis is rare. thanks to theodorous vapors exhaled from the distilleries.

A new system of electric alarms has been fitted up in the British Museum. Pulls are so arranged throughout the building that upon any alarm of danger by fire or dynamiters, &c., being given not only are the police and fireman informed of the situation from which the alarm is given, but by an automatic relay an alarm is also given at all the entrances and in the principal librarian's house, so that precautions could be at once taken by the police to prevent the escape of any suspicious visitors.

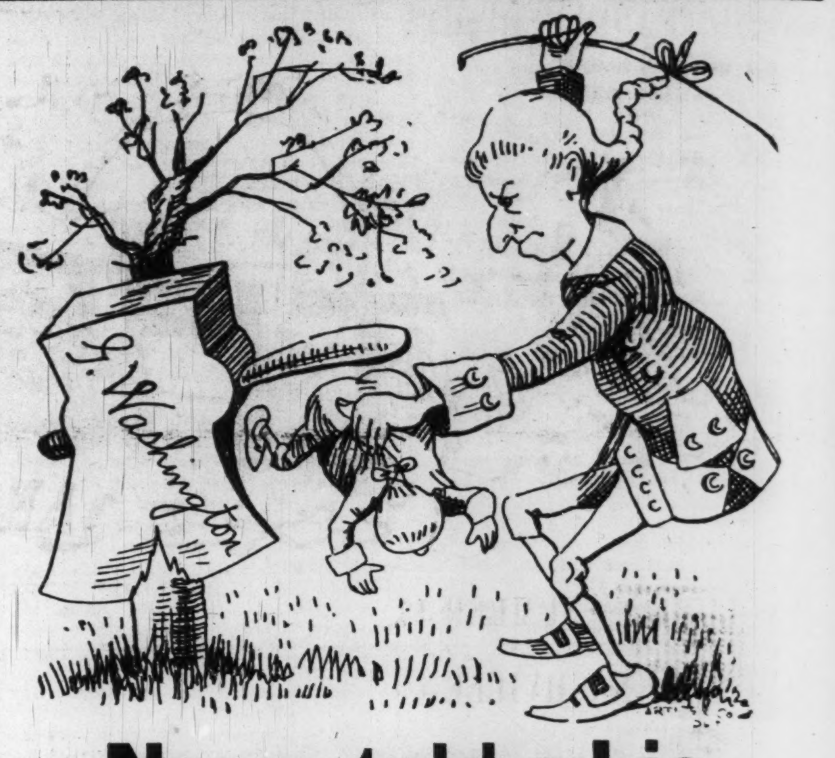
A Choice Berth at Last.

Detroit Journal.

Office-seeker in Washington, who has been waiting three months (to his member of Congress)—Well, I've got a choice berth at last, and without any help from you, either.

Congressman (relieved)—Ah, I'm glad to hear that. What have you got?

Office-seeker—A berth in the sleeping car. I'm going home to fight your re-election.



Never told a Lie

Like George Washington, we find the truth more powerful than prevarication. We do not believe in misrepresentation, and say nothing but the truth when we tell you that we can give you more for your money in fine tailoring than any other house in the United States.

Suits to Order, $20 to $40.
Pants to Order, $5 to $10.

NICOLL THE TAILOR

Samples and Rules for self measurement by mail.

33 & 35 SOUTH ILLINOIS STREET.

For Fine Photographs Visit

Fearnaught's Photographic Art Gallery

Bring the Babies.

Finest Appointments in the State.

16 and 18 East Washington Street.

GO TO

THE F. E. FULLER INSTALLMENT CO.,

FOR

Dress Goods

Sold On Weekly or Monthly Payments.

In Henriettes, Cashmeres, Flannels, Silks, Etc., cut in any length dress pattern to suit purchaser. Also Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Bibles, Albums, Lace Curtains, Bed Sets, Rugs, Toilet Goods, Table Linens, Paintings and a large variety of Household Articles. Lamps and Beaded Wraps.

44 E. Ohio St. Opp. Public Library.

RELIABLE

CLOTHING

AT LOWEST PRICES AT

KISER'S

Granger Clothing House

166 W. Washington St.

Elliott's Perfection Filter

COFFEE POT

On Exhibiti n at the

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,

The best coffee served free this week, made in the above pot- 4 Bates House Block.

Furniture. Carpets.

LARGE VARIETY IN SELECT STOCK.

Call in and get bargains at 98 East New York Street. All goods sold for CASH or on easy PAYMENTS.

J. KOESTERS & CO.,

Halcyon Block. 98 East New York St.

TEN THOUSAND PERISH.

Death and Misery in the Flooded Valley of the Conemaugh.

Johnstown, Pa., Swept Away---A Calamity Unparalleled in the History of the Country---Pestilence May Kill Thousands More.

THE GREATEST DISASTER IN HISTORY.

Some doubt has been expressed as to the estimate that 12,000 to 15,000 people have been lost in Johnstown flooded district. Of course there is at present no way of determining with any degree of exactitude how many are dead but the guessing is reasonable and conservative and based on close figuring In the first place it must be understood that this is the greatest disaster in history, and no one brain can compare its details.

Its possibilities are boundless, its misery infinite, and destruction lost in the unfathomable darkness of death. At least 2,500 bodies have been found, 2,000 at the lowest calculation are in the burned debris in the river, 3,000 are in unsearched banks around the Cambria Works down along the river and in the lower part of Johnstown. From one to two thousand are scattered in the valley from Woodville to the bridge, and a thousand or two below the bridge between Johnstown and Bolivar. Hundreds were carried down to the broad rivers in the tremendous current, and may never come into the hands of the living. Said Adjutant General Hastings, Thursday morning: "In my opinion the loss is greater than we can now show figures for. That sturdy worker, Wm. Jones, of Braddock, thinks that at least ten thousand to twelve thousand were lost. The statement that eighteen thousand had registered at the registration bureaus was incorrect". One of Gen. Hastings's aides said at 10 o'clock that so many persons registered twice on more that the list had to be revised, and that the total was not more that 13,000, and perhaps 12,500. This registration not only comprehends the population of Johnstown and adjoining towns, which was about 33,000, but embraces places further away in the flooded region, the total population of which was at least 45,000, including villages, straggling hamlets and farms. Chairman Hicks, of the Altoona delegation, who has been all over the district since Sunday morning, says the loss is 12,500 to 14,000, and he bases it on talk with scores of all sorts of people.

The absence of former residents and of a fixed and familiar population is most striking. There are thousands of strangers and workmen from a distance here; but for the three last days the one perpetual question was: Where are the people? Here are about 1,000; where are the rest?"

Johnstown has been placed under martial law, and no one is allowed to enter the territory unless it is shown he has business there. The soldiers keep guard all around the city.

There is a strong movement on foot in favor of applying the torch to the wrecked buildings in Johnstown, and although the suggestion meets with strong opposition at this time, there is little doubt the ultimate solution o existing difficulties will be by this method. An army of men has been for two days employed in clearing up the wreck in the city proper and although hundreds of bodies have been discovered not one-fifth the ground has yet been gone over. In many places the rubbish is piled twenty and thirty feet high, and not infrequently these great drifts cover nearly an acre. Narrow passages have been cut through in every direction, but the herculean labor of removing the rubbish has yet hardly begun.

It is now known that nineteen passengers on the "ill fated train" lost their lives.

So far as known, only eighteen bodies were recovered in the Conemaugh valley Friday. One of these was a poor remnant of humanity that was suddenly discovered by a teamster in the center of a road over which wagons had been passing for forty-eight hours. The heavy vehicles had sunk deeply in the sand, and broken nearly every bone in the putrefying body. It was quite impossible to identify the corpse and it was taken to the morgue and orders issued for its burial after a few hours of exposure to the gaze of those who still eagerly search for missing friends. Only the hardiest can stand to enter the morgue, so overwhelming is the dreadful stench. The undertakers even, after hurriedly performing their task of washing a body and preparing it for burial, retreat to the yard to await the arrival of the next ghastly find. A strict order is now in force that all bodies shall be interred only when it becomes impossible to longer preserve them from absolute putrefaction. There is no iron-clad rule. In some instances it is necessary to inter some putrid body within a few hours, while others can safely be preserved several days. Every possible opportunity is afforded for identification.

"Are the horrors of the flood to give way to the terrors of the plague?" is the question that is now agitating the valley of the Conemaugh. Friday opened warm and almost sultry, and the stench that assail one's senses as he wanders through Johnstown is almost overpowering. Sickness, in spite of the precautions and herculean labors of the sanitary authorities, is on the increase, and the fears of an epidemic grow with every hour. "It is our impression, said Dr. T. L. White, assistant to the State Board of Health, "that there is going to be great sickness here. Five cases of malignant diptheria were located this morning on Bedford street, and as they were in different houses they mean five starting points for the disease. All this talk about the danger about epidemic is not exaggerated, as many may suppose, but it is founded upon all experience. There will be plenty of typhoid fever and kindred diseases here within a week or ten days, in my opinion. The only thing that has saved us thus far has been the cold weather and no one knows what the next few days may bring forth. Even among the workmen and attendants there is already discernible a great tendency to diarrhea and dysentery. The men are living principally upon salt meat and there is a lack of vegetables. I have been here since Sunday and have not tasted fresh meat but once since that time. I am only one of the many. Of course the worst has passed for the physicians, as our arrangements are now perfected, and each corps will be relieved from time to time.

Eight thousand men were at work at Johnstown, Friday, cleaning out the debris, but truth compels the statement that the undertaking has not yet been farly started. Fires are burning up and down the valley of the Conemaugh as for as the eye can reach. The air is thick with smoke, and yet to people familiar with the situation the efforts of this army of toilers is hardly appreciable. William Flynn, mounted on a weary looking steed, is riding up and down the city directing the foremen in their labors, and his executive ability is telling its own story. Something like system is being established, but the most careful estimates are to the effect that it will take 10,000 men for weeks to clear out the heaps of ruins piled up for miles between the hills up and down the course of the river.

There is a belief with many people that newspaper reporters live chiefly in a world of fiction. Could every person who reads these lines see the frightful sights that have confronted the members of the press here during the last week they would all unite in declaring that only a small portion of the story had been told Human fancy cannot conceive the horrors of the situation. This report is being written from the second story of a building worth, possibly, $15, which commands a view of the mountainous wreck at the point bridge. The stench that is wafted through the doorless and windowless structure by every passing breeze is sickening. An hour ago the writer completed a tour of the mighty wreck in this vicinity in company with Arthur Kirk, the millionaire oil man, who is looking after the work of opening up the river channel, chiefly by the use of dynamite. Dozens of human beings and animals were seen on the surface, charred, blackened by the fire and in such a state of decomposition that the strongest man could no more than glance at them. Mr. Kirk, who is a man of "iron nerve and a stranger to fear," declared that he was sick at heart and anxious to quit the awful scene. Eighty six men from Altoona, under orders of the sanitary officials, are scattering disinfectants over the area of wreckage that the railroad bridge stopped. Mr. Kirk declares that thousands of bodies will yet be found in this territory alone. The problem of the hour is the disposal of the debris above the Pennsylvania railroad bridge. Unless it is soon got rid of the stench will soon be so overpowering that no human being can withstand it. The pneumonia scourge grows alarming. Dr. Sweet, of Philadelphia, a prominent member of the state board of health staff, came down from the Cambria hospital Thursday night with a startling report. Dr. Sweet said: "Prospect Hill is full of pneumonia, with some diphtheria and measles. The hospital is full to overflowing, and to-day I attended forty-two cases on the outside. They were almost severe pneumonia. There is every condition needed for the spread of the disease, and I fear an epidemic." Dr. Carrington also reported several cases of pneumonia, having found them on the hill near Morrellville. Dr. Fussell came in with a load of information from the Kernville-Hornerville district. The cellar of a house on Bedford street was found with wet clothing which was full of disease. A butcher shop on Franklin street was found full of putrid meats, which were destroyed. Nine horses and four cows were cremated, making 150 animals in this district. A row of human feet was noticed sticking out of the sand on the river bank near Kernville. A band of men soon unearthed the bodies of two men and a girl all in good state of preservation. The men were identified as Messrs. Young and Bantley. The girl was buried among the great army of "Unknown."

Fifty-eight bodies were recovered Sunday. The day was extremely warm, and with the fires burning many of the laborers were overcome by heat. The hot sun beating down on the wreckage above the bridge has developed the fact that many bodies of animals and human beings are yet in the ruins. The stench arising from this pile has been more offensive than any time yet, although at no time has it been as bad as reported. The work of the registration of the survivors of the flood is going steadily on. Up to Sunday evening there were about 21,000 registered and the list still increasing. The number of the lost is placed now at 5,000 by those who held it would reach 10,000 a week ago. A conservative estimate is between 3,500 and 4,000. There have been 1,500 bodies recovered.

Several cases of vandalism and robbery were reported a number of cars containing supplies were broken into and the contents carried off. What the thieves could not steal they trampled and ruined. The Masonic relief car was also entered and robbed. Twelve men were arrested for stealing, but they were released upon returning the goods. The military guards over in Cambria City were kept busy arresting thieves. They were placed in the guard-house, and afterward drummed out of town. When they reached the outskirts of the town they were warned that if they were caught again they would be summarily dealt with.

Many people are imposing upon the relief committee, and in several instances men have succeeded in getting enough supplies to last them several months. One man was found who had nine sacks of flour in his cellar, besides a large stock of provisions and clothing which he had secured from the committee by misrepresentation.

Two large hospitals have but little to do now, but the large corps of physicians are kept busy. At the Cambria Hospital sixteen persons, injured by the flood, were cared for, and but two died. Since the flood over five hundred persons have received the attention of the physicians at this institution, directly or indirectly caused by the flood. At the Bedford Hospital 362 injured persons were cared for, and when they could be removed were taken to Pittsburg hospitals. Over six hundred persons were furnished medicine and attention by the physicians in charge of the hospitals. The tent hospitals have been practically abandoned, as none of them have had a case for several days. The health of the valley is good, notwithstanding reports of threatened epidemic. There is now little fear of an epidemic.

The hurried burial of the dead in Prospect Hill cemetery is causing the residents of that beautiful suburb of Johnstown a great deal of annoyance, and it may cause much sickness. The bodies were placed in cheap coffins and as none were secure, the odor from the decomposing bodies arises to the surface and attracts a number of dogs, which make night hideous by howling and pawing over the graves. The coffins were put only three feet under ground, as there was not time to dig the graves deeper. It was found necessary to place guards in the little cemetery containing 200 graves to drive the dogs away.

Advices from Johnstown, Tuesday, indicate that affairs are getting into more satisfactory shape. Stationary engines are being employed with great success in moving the heavy pieces of timber and debris. The large force of men are also constantly employed, and something like order is coming out of the chaos. Several more bodies were recovered. All the commissary stations are kept busy. No one is furnished supplies without an order, and every department is under strictest discipline.

There were thirty-five bodies recovered Monday, eleven of them at the stone bridge. Those taken out of the water were in a much better condition than those found among the debris. The latter were not only horribly bloated and distorted in features, but decomposition had set in, and the stench arising therefrom was so unbearable that the men at the various morgues found it a disagreeable duty to wash them. The bodies now are almost beyond recognition. Many are as black as negroes, and where they were bruised the face is sunken into a jellied mass.

Mr. James D. Scott said Monday afternoon: "The work will be continued as it has until Wednesday morning when everything will be handed over to the State. The chiefs of all departments are now making out reports, which will be given to the commissioners appointed by the State. The work of relief will likely be continued by the State on the same plan as heretofore. We are obtaining some sort of system and have finally brought some kind of order out of the chaos. The work of relief will have to continue until the people can take hold for themselves. When the Cambria iron works and other mills resume, the people will be able to earn money. The great aim just at present is to give the survivors work. The State is to open a commissary department where goods will be sold until the merchants will be able to again get on their feet. Until that time has come the people will have to be taken care of.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Two devoutly-inclined Englishmen were among President Harrison callers Saturday. They merely wanted to pay their respects to the Chief Executive of the United States, and they were granted a minute's time. One was Mr. Reginald T. Woulfe, of London, and the other was Mr. William Mack, Challey House, Limpley Stoke, near Bath, England. That was what their guards indicated, and upon the back of each card was written, "Grace, mercy and peace be multiplied unto the nation through our Lord Jesus Christ." President Harrison received the visiting Englishmen pleasantly, and they passed out apparently gratified. Another devout visitor was Rev. Dr. La Fetra, of this city. He called in the interest of Dr. J. C. Ward, who is going as a missionary to India. He bore a letter to the President from Bishop D. P. Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he asked for a letter from Mr. Harrison introducing Dr. Ward to "His Royal Highness Assuf-Jah-Mazuffur-Ul-Mulk-Nizam-Ud-Dowlah-Meer-Mabok-Ah-Klan-Bahadur-Futch-Jung, G. C. S. J." The initials stand for the rest of the Indian dignitary's title. The President wrote the required letter, although he doesn't enjoy the honor of the acquaintance of His Royal Highness Assuf, etc.

Representative Burrows is one of the first speakership candidates to announce his intention of making an active canvass immediately for the speakership, but the others have been on a still hunt for some time, and it is not at all probable that any one of them has allowed any particular amount of grass to grow under his feet. There is very indication that the contest for the Speaker's chair in the Fifty-first Congress will be so fierce that Gen. Nathaniel Banks, on his return to the halls of legislation with this Congress, will be reminded of the days when he made the fight for the speakership with the aid of Horace Greeley, and at first against what seemed to be overwhelming odds. There is every indication that the contest will be long drawn out, and no one can say to day whether Burrows, McKinley, Reed, Henderson, or Cannon will win. In fact, the claims of the supporters of each of these gentlemen lead to the belief that each will go into the race with very strong backing.

America has expressed no dissatisfaction with the result of the Samoa conference, the delay in attaching final signature to protocol arising from Secretary Blaine's desire to most carefully consider everything involved before taking an irrevocable step.

John Vigneaux, who was appointed United States Marshal for Western Louisiana, is a Democrat, and was recommended to the President by the Louisiana Republicans for protecting negroes from violence at the November election.

The Secretary of the Interior has accepted the resignation of John H. Oberly, Commissioner of Indiana Affairs, to take effect July 1.

Col. J. C. Kelton, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Adjutant General to succeed Drum.

The President has abolished Sunday inspections and drills in the army.

LO, THE POOR INDIAN.

The Big White Chiefs Are Not Bluffing Him.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, Dak., June 7.—General Crook was informed yesterday by the Indians that they could not make up their minds as to the best action for them to take before Monday. A week of vexatious delay is likely to ensue, as the Indians and half-breeds seem to be working at cross purposes. At the half-breed council the vote stood 6 to 2 in favor of assenting. The Indian council was terribly divided. A row between the old and young men was precipitated. The young men wanted to take the lead in making the terms of treaty with the Commissioners.

They are not in favor of signing. The majority of the old fellows object to granting such authority to the younger men. The old fellows were also divided as to the best course to pursue, but the majority seem to prefer to sell the land at the Government's terms. Ex-Governor Foster of Ohio, chairman of the commission, was formally adopted as a member of the Sioux tribes yesterday, and was presented with a gorgeous war bonnet.

THE OPIUM HABIT.

Physicians Not to Blame for It When Acquired---Effects of the Drug.

Boston Herald.

The subject of "opium eating" is well nigh worn threadbare, and yet there is some facts relating to it which have either been withheld or touched too lightly upon. As a result the drug is condemned in toto by many, and physicians are generally censured for giving it a place among their remedial agents. Unquestionably the evil effects of an immoderate use of opium are many, and so terrible it would be hard to exaggerate them. It is also undeniable that some confirmed opium eaters can date back the habit to a painful illness, during the course of which the drug was administered to them by their medical attendant. But where this is a fact the responsibility should not by any means be put upon the physician. Opium is a drug which is absolutely indispensable in a certain class of affections, and in them its use is imperative. Its beneficent action is not alone confined to the alleviation of pain. Under certain conditions its effect is curative. It is only fair to believe that whenever a duly qualified, conscientious physician orders it for a patient it is needed. All such physicians are fully conscious of the danger of the opium habit being acquired by patients, and it is safe to say that they never direct its use in any case where the substitute of another drug is possible. It is, therefore, as has been said, a grave injustice to put upon them the responsibility if a weak minded, irresolute patient happens to become fascinated by it. And there is another fact scarcely ever mentioned in this connection which should be given due prominence. Of all the confirmed opium users, outside of countries where the habit of using is common, only a very small per cent, indeed, had their first experience with it during an attack of sickness. This is contrary to the general idea, but it is, nevertheless, the truth. Another thing, the number of victims to the opium habit is infinitely less than is generrlly supposed. Outside the hospitals physicians in active practice, even in cities, can count on the fingers of one hand all the cases of this sort each one sees in a life time.

The opium habit is a subject which is ever popular with the sensational writer, for no matter how much he may draw on his imagination his statements will generally be believed. He cannot go far astray while he confines himself to the terrible effects of an immoderate use of the drug when long persisted in. The victim in time becomes mentally and physically the most pitiable wreck And, what is worse yet, when he tries to free himself from the habit, he finds that the doors he closed behind him are almost always locked. Some, it is true, break away and return to good health, but the number so fortunate is comparatively small. The slave to drink, a drunken sot the greater part of his life, finds it hard to reform and live a decent life, but even he encounters no such obstacles in the way of right as does the opium eater after he has well entered the downward course. But of the number who use opium, by no means all descend rapidly from bad to worse, as is the prevaling idea, steadily increasing their doses of the drug. That, very likely, is the rule among opium eaters of civilized countries, but it certainly is not the rule where its use is most common and infinitely the largest quantities of it are consumed. A gentleman who has spent many years in India, and studied the opium habit there, even goes so far as to say that a moderate use of the drug—as it is consumed by the very great majority of those either eating or smoking it—is not prejudicial, and to very many persons, and in many positions, it is actually beneficial. "Among the Rajpoots," he says, "the majority use opium in one form or another—either swallowed in the shape of little pills, or drunk as 'umal pawnee,' or smoked as chandul. Yet the Rajpoots, speaking generally, are as fine a race of men as any to be found in the eastern hemisphere. I have known middle-aged men, hale and hearty and capable of the greatest fatigue, who have used opium from their youth upward. It is very rarely that these people exceed the accustomed quantum, and I have occasionally known individuals to break off the habit. But, as a rule, finding it does them no harm, and that they are exhilarated and strengthened thereby, the habit is not left off. Again, in the more malarious districts of India, as, indeed, in some other malarious countries, opium eating is very prevalent. Opium has long been noted as an anti-periodic and there is no manner of doubt that it is prophylactic against ague and malarious febrile diseases generally. If it were not for opium, the mortality from malarious fevers in India would be very much greater than it is. It is also an inestimable boon to the very poor, and especially in times of scarcity and famine, for it enables persons to exist on less food than they otherwise could live on. Neither is the consumer of opium mentally incapacitated. I had for many years a Mussulman servant who traveled with me thousands of miles, and whose duty it was to rise in early hours, prepare tea, and otherwise get ready for the march. Although a confirmed opium eater, he never forgot anything, and was always at his post. A telling commentary on the assertion that opium dulls the mental faculties is the practice of the Chinese, who take their opium before business bargaining, and not like a Briton, who takes his glass after the business is concluded. All this, however, refers to a moderate use of the drug. An immoderate consumption will, doubtless, produce all that anti-opiumists assert; but, comparatively, the number taking opium to excess is not so great as the number taking liquor to excess. But opium has been ignorantly said to induce the very ailments for the relief of which it is resorted to."

The conclusions which may be drawn from all this are, that opium when properly used is a drug of exceeding value; that in certain conditions of ill-health it is absolutely indispensable; that when abused and used immoderately it is surely destructive to health and life. It is an agent which ought never to be in other hands than those of a physician. When ordered for a patient, he should take it unhesitatingly; but limit its use to the absolute need, and never self-administer it on his own responsibility. If these rules are observed opium will never do any one harm. As for its effects upon the people of India and China, they would not be the same as those in other countries where the vice of opium using was not a national one. "Custom breeds tolerance," and the habit, perpetuated generation after generation, has doubtless lost much of its virulence, as does the poison of rabies in M. Pasteur's laboratory in his process of attenuation. Certain it is that opium eating or smoking can never be justified in any civilized country, and criticism is useless beyonds such limits.

The grandmother of the Emperor of China is eighty-nine years old, blind, deaf and a cripple, and the other day her loving grandson presented her with 500 singing birds, 200 silk dresses and 100 musical instruments.

Men's SUITS Strictly all Wool. $8.97.

Boy's SUITS Strictly all Wool. Ages 14 to 18 $7.97.

Children's SUITS Strictly all Wool. Ages 4 to 14. $3.97.

Also ask to see lot No. 7854. 100 Boys' Suits, ages 14 to 18, which we sell this week at $3.50.

Dunlap styles Stiff Hats, all shades, at $1.49. Straw 19 cents and upward.

Original Eagle
5 & 7 WEST WASHINGTON ST.

Chas. Willigs
—IS THE—
Cheapest place in the City
TO BUY
Furniture, Carpets, and Children Carriages
ON
PAYMENTS OR CASH
468 Virg. Ave.

NEW DRUG STORE!

Stop at the corner of Illinois and North streets for Drugs, Medicines, Soaps, Perfumes and Fine Toilet Articles. A fine line of Cigars, Tobacco and Stationary always on hand. Try our Ice Cream Soda. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Give us a call. Telephone 714.

J. B. OWENS & CO.

G. U. O. of O. F.

Lincoln Union Lodge No. 1486, Garret Smith Lodge No. 1706 and O. P. Morton Lodge No. 1987. Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, will Hold their

Annual PICNIC at CLAYTON

THURSDAY, JUNE 20th, 1889.

Clayton is located 23 miles west of this city, and the Grove where the picnic will be held has been greatly improved and beautified, and furnishes plenty of water; shelter in case of rain, a lake of sparkling water, covering three acres of ground, affords ample pleasure for all who desire to fish and boat-ride.

GOOD MUSIC by the Hotel Brotherhood Military Band.

Train will leave the Union Station via the Vandalia C. R. at 8 a. m.

Fare for the Round Trip, Adults 75c, Children under 12 years of age, 50c.

Refreshment stands will be sold Wednesday evening, June 5th at Seaton & Venderwood's Restaurant, No. 174 Indiana Avenue.

All are invited to join us. The committee will spare no pains to make this a day of pleasure for everyone.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS
Wm. W. Walden, Chairman. Thos. Franklin. F. C. Hibbitts.
Dan D. Wells, Secretary. John Saunders. N. P. Gardner.
A. E Manning. John Carter. Aaron Scott.

BROTHERHOOD BAND.

For the convenience of parties desiring music by the BROTHERHOOD BAND call on or address DAVID GER, Leader at English's Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

U.B.F.

We carry the only stock of these Emblem pins in the City.

M. G. HORNADAY & Co
6 Indiana Ave.

Smoke the BEST Capital City Cigar.

[TRADE MARK]

JOHN RAUCH, Mgr.
82 W. Washington St. Indianapolis.

A USEFUL BOOK!

Science, Art & Methods of Teaching
—BY—
Prof. D. B. Williams
of the V. N. & C. I.

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

PRICE $1.00.

It is used in two Normal Schools as a Text-Book, adopted in the curriculm of the Virginia Teachers' Reading Circle, endorsed by twenty white and colored papers, forty white and colored educators and a large number of parents. THE SECOND EDITION IS NOW READY! Useful to Educators, Parents and Children.

The above book is offered with THE FREEMAN, six months $2.00; twelve months $3.00. AGENTS WANTED. Address,

THE FREEMAN,
Indianapolis, Ind

THE FREEMAN
A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED
COLORED NEWSPAPER
EDWARD E. COOPER, PROPR.

THE FREEMAN is a weekly newspaper published in the interest of the colored people. It is issued every Saturday from 18½ N. Penn St., by EDWARD E. COOPER, to whom all communication should be directed.

SOLD BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

THE FREEMAN invites contribution from all parts of the country, which relates in any way to the colored people. And will pay for such when used. We want to secure active intelligent correspondents in every city and town of the U. S. Information given on application.

We prefer not to return manuscript where the articles are short, and copies easily taken—such as poems, anecdotes and brief sketches; and in no case will we undertake to return MS. unless stamps for that purpose accompany the article.

Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis as second class matter.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year	$2.40
One copy, six months	$1.30

Invariably in advance.

Cash must in all cases accompany orders for subscription.

Send money by Postoffice order, Express money, Bank draft or Registered letter. Address

EDWARD E. COOPER,
Indianapolis, - - Ind.

A National Afro-American League is an eminent necessity.

THE sketches of Revs. S. A. Cowan and M. Griffin will appear in our next issue.

THE performances of '89, do not begin to equal the promises of '88. Every since the days of Noah the politicians have been more lavish in promises than prompt in performing them.

We must again notify correspondents that we do not want news of a purely local nature. We want news which will interest the general public and correspondents who are in doubt should examine their instructions.

The late press convention, instead of discussing office holding and officeholders, and allowing ex-editors to monopolize things, should have formulated a plan by which the Negroes, could be protected in the south. At least some efforts should have been made to get correct reports of the outrages committed.

A few years ago that versatile journalist T. Thos. Fortune elaborated an organization to be known as the Afro-American League. A national organization for the mutual protection and benefit of colored men. For some reason the League did not thrive but it seems to us that there is nothing more needed than such an organization and no time so opportune for its formation as now. What say you gentlemen of the press?

The mills of the gods grind slow, but exceedingly fine. A few white workmen in an oil mill in Gretna, La., endeavored to force the proprietors of the mills to dismiss their colored workmen and threatened to quit work, if the same was not complied with. Business being a little dull the proprietors concluded to suspend operations altogether until fall, whereupon the whites concluded to return to work under the old conditions, and not bother themselves about the Negroes. Thus necessity doth make cowards of us all.

The Negro Democrats of Chicago must be at a premium: At a meeting of the Cook County Colored Club, at their club room, 2953 Dearborn street, last Saturday evening, E. A. Payne, the secretary, by a unanimous vote, was expelled from the club forever and eternally. His Democracy being of but six mouths' duration, was evidently intended to rule or ruin order.

If Mr. Harrison doesn't hurry up and do suthin for the "man and brother" there will be more colored mugwumps, jugwumps and Democrats than you can "shake a stick at" in '92.

If anyone is inclined to doubt the ability of the Negro to master the intricacies of science and learning, let him watch the commencement reports of the various institutions of learning throughout the country, and it will convince him that a black skin can cover and does cover as much brain, culture and physical prowess as a white one. In fact the rule is now for the Negro to excel his white classmates and it has come to be regarded as a "matter of course." With a fair show, and an equal chance the Negro is bound to be on top. Meantime let colored men educate their children, and secure places for them outside of the hotel and barbershop when they are educated.

The Sunny South, a newspaper published in Atlanta, Ga., anent the Taylor Flipper imbroglio says:

"One is forcibly reminded of the old adage "a nigger will be a nigger," while reading an account in our Dailies of the quarrel between the Hon. Taylor and the Rev. Flipper. These sable worthies hurl abusive epithets at each other and indulge in charges grave but vague, just as plantation darkies would do. The experience of the one in the pulpit and of the other in the diplomatic service have not apparently improved their manners or their logic."

We would like to know of the Sunny South, how the conduct and depertment of white ministers and lawyers will compare with that of colored men in the same professions. In this regard the Negro is a shinning angel for his white conferers.

The colored men of Alabama, apprehensive less the "White Mans League" recently organized in that State will usurp all the offices met last week at Greenville to resolate against it.

Among other matters the resolutions set forth."

This club earnestly and most respectfully tender our protest against the motive and conduct of this Leaugue, and warn you in the most solemn and earnest manner not to be misled by their oily, deceitful and hypocritical tongues. We admonish you to watch as well as pray, and we implore and entreat you to turn a deaf ear to their vile and wicked scheme, whereby they seek to destroy the party to promote their own selfish purposes, and if it cannot be accomplished by them then, Samson like, they are willing to die in the wreck, provided the party in this State and Nation can be destroyed thereby. We claim that the action of this League is in violation of the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto, in this: That they deny us equal civil political rights by using the word "white," thereby debarring us from participating there in, which we regard as a violation of the spirit and letter of that instrument.

At this stage of the turmoil the administration shows its fine Italian hand by appointing Mr. Parson of the "White Mans League? to a U. S. Prosecutorship.

A SOUTHERN ELDORADO.

"What's the Matter With" Greenville, Miss?

She is all right, and everything considered, is the garden city of the State. In the language of a certain Greenvillite "would that all Colored Mississippians were living in Greenville. Truly, Greenville is a Southern Eldorado, and that the descendants of Ham are in a State of prosperity here, the following facts will show. Greenville has a population of about 8.000 souls, over half of whom are "my people," following the ordinary pursuits of life and owning property to the amount of $250,000. Making an average there would be $62.50 per capita. Pretty good showing for these ex-slaves (?) Following are a few names of the many real estate men: Hemlet Green, 10,000, Nieholas Henderson, $10,000, Granville Carter, $10,000, O. Winslow, $8,000 and Wilford H Smith $10,000. Besides these there are others owning property ranging in value from $500 to $2,000.

The merchants (Col'd) are Granville Carter one of the most prominent news stationery and book stores in the city, with a stock variously estimated at from $5,000 to $3,000 and assisted by his affable and trustworthy book-keeper and salesman J. F. Mosby, he is doing a "Boss business."

Next is the affable Philip Williams, grocer $5,000. Messrs. O. Winslow and A. J. Jones do a handsome business, each carrying a stock of not less than $500. There are 23 other business houses including three saloons and several boarding houses. Messrs. Wilford H. Smith and J. F. Harris are the limbs of the law. Here each have a good practice and stand high in the estimation of both races. Lawyer Harris is engaged as counsel in one of the most noted criminal cases in this court in which all the parties are white. The county and city are fairly represented with Col'd officers. Jas. Marshall is the efficient circuit clerk, assisted by Charles Tillman. W. H. Barber is the coroner and lawyer and I know he is a competent one, for I saw him hold inquest over Deratliff the worthy justice of peace while he was yet alive.

In the legislature from this district is W. H: Harris. Two of the "city fathers" H. H. Harvey and J. F. Harris, are colored. On the police force are Lawrence Lewis and Thos. Sanders.

The handsome two story school with over 500 pupils enrolled, is presided over by the urbane and scholarly Prof. A. J. Pearce, a typical Kentuckian and student of the renowned Berea College of that State, assisted by his amiable better half Mrs. A. L. Pearce and the following ladies: Miss L. C. Williams, Mrs. M. J. Harvey, Mrs. N. J. Blackman, Mrs. K. E. Lewis, Miss Jula A. Harrison and Miss Stella Fowle.

There is also the Shadd high school with 70 pupils conducted by Prof. I. D. Shadd and Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Shadd. Dr. E. P. Brown and W. Ware, practicing physicians are the "medicine givers" of this city doing a large practice.

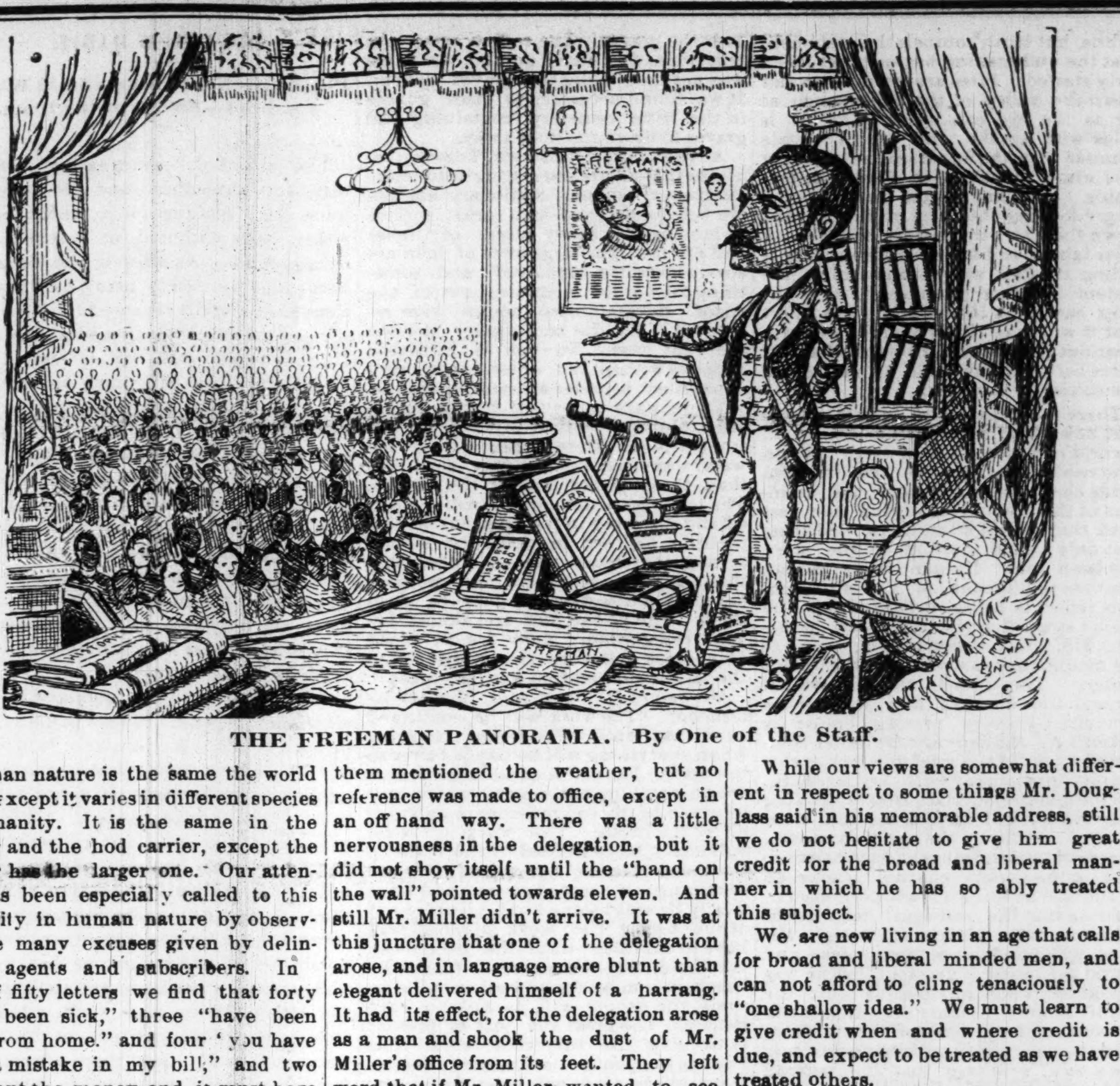
Some of the best colored preachers and churches in the State can be found right here in Greenville.

Greenville contains about as fair and clever a set of white men as can be found in the South or any where else.

The best of feelings exists between the two races, and it is truly remarkable to see how everything moves along to the common interest of all in perfect harmony without the least friction.

GREEN A. STEPHENS.

An Independent Negro Political party has been organized at Richmond, Va. Wonder if Mahone has anything to do with the movement.



THE FREEMAN PANORAMA. By One of the Staff.

Human nature is the same the world over—except it varies in different species of humanity. It is the same in the banker and the hod carrier, except the banker has the larger one. Our attention has been especially called to this similarity in human nature by observing the many excuses given by delinquent agents and subscribers. In pack of fifty letters we find that forty "have been sick," three "have been away from home." and four "you have made a mistake in my bill," and two "had sent the money and it must have been lost." Why a person is so sure to "get sick" when he owes you is more than we can divine. The writer, although under thirty, has learned to take a dose of salt with such pretexts, and when such come to us, (and they come by the scores) we regard them as an effort to keep from paying an honest debt.

Attorney General Miller was at home this week, and some of our best colored men imagining him to be pretty close to the throne, thought to speak to it (the throne) through him and lay the grievances of the race before it. Mr. Miller evidently didn't like the idea of being used as a speaking trumpet, for a little trouble was had in securing dates with him. It was finally arranged that the delegation should call at his office Wednesday at 10 a. m. As early as Tuesday evening some of the committee might be seen making gestures and evidently preparing their little speech for Mr. Miller. We do not assert it as a fact, but some one must have told him of this, for at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning there sat in his office a number of well fed, well dressed colored men. They sat there, some of them stood up for, while they all had seats there was no place to put many of them. It was half past ten and Mr. Miller hadn't come yet. They chatted on, some of them mentioned the weather, but no reference was made to office, except in an off hand way. There was a little nervousness in the delegation, but it did not show itself until the "hand on the wall" pointed towards eleven. And still Mr. Miller didn't arrive. It was at this juncture that one of the delegation arose, and in language more blunt than elegant delivered himself of a harrang. It had its effect, for the delegation arose as a man and shook the dust of Mr. Miller's office from its feet. They left word that if Mr. Miller wanted to see them he would have to call at their several places of business. He had not called at this writing and has returned to Washington, leaving the wrongs of the "man and brother" unredressed. The conduct of Mr. Miller in refusing to meet the colored men as per agreement, is severely criticised, and deservedly so. The delegation was composed of the leading colored men of the city and the snub is felt.

The speech recently made by the Hon. Frederick Douglass on the "Future of the Races," seems to have stirred up the ire of his envious admirers, from the manner at which they appear to be barking at him.

Had anyone but a Negro given expression to the word that fell from Mr. Douglass' lips, while propounding his views on the subject, these dissenters could not have found words suitable enough to express their feelings of appreciation and esteem which they would have for him.

It seems to be the tendency of a certain class of Negroes to deride and condemn one of their own race for freeing himself from the slavery of "one idea," and exercising his rights and thoughts as a man. Yet they profess to feel "proud" when they perceive this being done?

While our views are somewhat different in respect to some things Mr. Douglass said in his memorable address, still we do not hesitate to give him great credit for the broad and liberal manner in which he has so ably treated this subject.

We are now living in an age that calls for broad and liberal minded men, and can not afford to cling tenaciously to "one shallow idea." We must learn to give credit when and where credit is due, and expect to be treated as we have treated others.

This method of condeming a man for getting up out of the rut of the "old way" of thinking and acting should not be tolerated—at least by a progressive people.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean says: Among the good old customs which are falling into disuse that of spanking the coming generation into behaving itself is leading the procession. There are no such spankings now as there used to be in my time, and I am sorry for it. Things in the spank line are certainly degenerating along with the drama, and phenomenal weather as the years go by. Children just entering the heated baseburning epoch of spankhood now have "nerves" and must be humored. They get to balking and skulking and the family physician is called in when the good old housewife remedy of a warm application of slipper is all that is needed.

The spank cure is not appreciated in this generation as it was in the last. Looking back on a stormy and tempestuous career in the woodshed with Jones pater at the helm, I now feel like writing him a kind and encouraging testimonial on the efficacy of his unapproachable spank treatment, although at that time I felt more like kicking him on the shins, and I regret to say sometimes gave vent to my emotions.

Of course this old fashioned slipper remedy, like every thing else, has its day. But nevertheless it will be tenaciously clung to, and freely administered by a great many fathers and mothers for some time to come.

OUR
JOURNALIST
AND
LITERARY FOLKS.
FREEMAN

Mascotte—Tom W. Johnson is on a mail car between Cincinnati and Nashville.

The Ruth Messenger is a new journal published at Harrisburg, Pa., by Miss Florence M. Smith, in the interest of the Households of Ruth.

A bishop of the A. M. E. Zion church collected and remitted $108 in subscriptions for The Star of Zion, in the last few weeks. Mr. Dancy has room to feel proud of such a worker.

Cairo was visited with a big blaze last Sunday morning. Among the losses was the Gazette printing office, W. T. Scott manager. The outfit was worth $1,500, and was insured for only $700.

The Crusader, of New Orleans, La., is preparing to come out as a daily. With the very large, intelligent and wealthy constituency New Orleans possesses, we see no reason why it should not succeed.

The Baptist Vangaund, of Little Rock, Ark., speaking of journalism, says:

The difference between an editor and an ox:—An editor hooks what he likes and an ox hooks what he does not like.

Thos. A. J. Clemmons, the peripatetic erstwhile newspaper man, has again embarked into the newspaper business. He is editor and publisher of The National Times, Washington, D. C., a paper of much patent and very little merit.

The Detroit Plaindealer contributes $10 to the Johnstown sufferers, declares the late Negro Press convention a failure and warns The Freeman against a delegation of vengeence seekers enroute to its sanctum. The gentle youths of wolverine proclivities are unable, it seems, to get over that "pictur" business. Give us a "pictur" when you can, gentlemen, you have our sympathies and kindest regards.

"The Friend" is one of the many journalistic barks of Arkansas, whose mission is to guard the interest of the people in general and the Negros' in particular. Among the many items which have a bucolic flavor, is the following.

When you want a Justice of the Peace to marry you, go to A. C. Hamly, J. P. He will do it in great style.

Here is an old truth which the Star of Zion states in vigorous English: What the colored man wants is encouragement and a fair chance in the race of life, and he will give the country no trouble. In spite of the abuse and criticism heaped upon him in the face of his great sacrifices for the country, he has stood up like a man and pushed his way forward, so that nothing can depress or keep him down now.

Speaking of a new book just published Rev. T. G. Steward, of Baltimore, remarks:

Allow me to call special attention to the most remarkable book on the Negro and Southern problems that has yet appeared. I speak of a little book published by Lewis H. Blaine, of Richmond, Va., with the title: "The Prosperity of the South depends upon the Elevation of the Negro." Price 50 cents. Every Southern man, white or black, ought to read it, indeed every American citizen may read it with profit.

The jubilee edition of the Southwestern Christian Advocate, issued Thursday, on the occasion of the dedication of the New Orleans University's new building, is a credit to the publisher, and to Dr. Alberts in particular. It is printed on extra fine paper and illustrated with the pictures of many eminent divines and leaders of the M. E. church and its educational institutions in the South. It contains besides much instructive reading. Those who are interested, and all should be, in the work of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational Society should secure a copy and preserve it.

BLIND BOONE,
The Celebrated Blind Pianist.

A COLORED GRADUATE AGAIN CARRIES OFF THE HONORS.

Lynching in Kansas.---Sensational Newspaper Reports.---Paragraphs.

Topeka, Kan., Special to The Freeman.

Our city was visited on Tuesday night the 4th inst., by Judge Lynch. The victim was Nat Oliphant, a white man who murdered A. T. Rogers, a respectable citizen and business man of this city.

Oliphant had, on Tuesday morning, broken into the residence of Mr. Rogers and being discovered, shot and fatally wounded Mr. Rogers, also wounding Mrs. Rogers, who is not expected to live.

On Tuesday evening a large meeting was held in Metropolitan Hall. While Judge Guthrie was speaking, advising them to desist from lynching, the crowd left the hall and going to the jail overpowered the police, taking Oliphant out and placing a rope around his neck, they carried him to a telegraph pole in the center of the city and there hung him. While he was hanging some one fired a shot into his body. Fully 10,000 people witnessed the hanging and none were masked, the mobers included. After he was dead his body was taken to an undertakers and buried the next day, since which time his grave was opened and the remains were carried away. It is supposed that it was done by some persons who were opposed to the body being in the same grave yard with the remains of their relatives.

This is the first case since 1862 of lynch law in Topeka, and already many persons seriously regret the occurrence.

HON. W. A. PRICE.

The "Citizen" and the "Advocate," colored newspapers, are urging the Governor to appoint Hon. W. A. Price to a place on the State Board of Charities. They are backed up by petitions from nearly every city in the State. Mr. Price is one of the leading colored men of the State and has the solid support of all the colored people.

He is well qualified to fill the place and deserves it, if political work counts for anything. His father, "Uncle Jimmy Price," lived in New Albany, Ind., in 1862, at the time of the great riot there.

EXAGERATION OF DAILY PAPERS.

On last Thursday a colored woman and a white one had a difficulty. The daily papers with large headlines, announced it as an "Assault with intent to kill," and described it as an unprovoked assault; said that the woman was struck on the head, causing a long, ghastly gash, which rendered her insensible, and that she was not expected to live, etc. etc.

Talks about lynching were freely indulged in and it is possible that her sex is all that prevented a mob being raised. At the trial on the 8th, it was shown that the white women had not a scratch or bruise on her person, but that in the altercation she had rushed at the colored woman and had fallen in a hysterical fit.

The prisoner was discharged with a fine of five dollars for disturbance. Newspapers by their sensational reports often do great harm and they are responsible for all the excitement in this case. Waller, Price & Thomas, colored, defended her in the case.

COLORED GRADUATES

William King, colored, graduated from the high school of this city last week, carrying off the highest honors of his class. His general average was 96, while in geometry he stood 99. The "State Journal" said of him: "Curiosity," an original oration by William King, was particularly noticeable for its excellent delivery.

The fact that Mr. King came out ahead in a class of 48 pupils, speaks well for himself as well as the race who has every reason to be proud.

The Negro every day demonstrates his ability to compete with the whites. Mr. Sherman Harvey graduated last week at the State University with high honors and received the title of A. B.

B. K. Bruce, of Leavenworth, Kan, who was the first colored person to graduate from that institution, carried off the first prize in the prize oratorical contest, and was highly complimented by Senator John J. Ingalls and other prominent persons.

P. H. BRAY.

ANOTHER COLORED ENTERPRISE.

Messrs. A. E. Manning and J. T. V. Hill have just opened an office at No. 18½ North Pennsylvania Street (Room 5) for the purpose of conducting a general real estate and rental agency. They will also make a specialty of collecting bills, loaning and securing loans of money, paying taxes, securing employment; also Notary Public and legal business of any kind attended to.

If you want a job,
If you want help,
If you want a cook,
If you want a waiter,
If you want a laborer.
If you want a situation,
If you want a salesman,
If you want to sell a horse,
If you want to lend money,
If you want to rent a store,
If you want to sell a piano,
If you want to rent a house,
If you want to buy a house,
If you want to sell a carriage,
If you want a boarding place,
If you want to borrow money,
If you want to sell anything,
If you want to sell real estate,
If you want to sell a house and lot,
If you want to sell a piece of furniture,
If you want to buy a second hand carriage,
If you want to find anything you have lost,
If you want to find an owner for any thing,
If you want to buy or sell anything whatever,

Call on or drop a postal to Manning & Hill, Room 5, 18½ North Penn. st. tf

GREEN A. STEPHENS,
Traveling Representative of The Freeman.

RACE
GLEANINGS

Rev. J. W. Miller, of Mexico, is the only colored photographer in Missouri.

Blind Tom, the famous Negro pianist, is believed to be among the lost at Johnstown.

The colored people of Chicago donated over $500 to the sufferers of Pennsylvania.

The new postmaster at Charlotte, N. C., has appointed three colored men as assistants in his office.

The Hon. H. C. C. Astwood, of the United States Consulate at San Domingo, was in Washington, last week.

Hon. Jere A. Brown, of Cleveland was, last Monday, re-elected a clerk to the City Board of Equalization.

Andy Sheffy, of Centralia, Ill., has fallen heir to between $7,000 and $8,000 by the death of an uncle in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hon. John R. Lynch is in Natchez, Miss. He will attend the State conference of leading colored men in Mississippi at Jackson on the 13th inst.

Love Joy school, at Pontiac, Ill., closed last week, and the teachers Messrs, C. B. Jones, J. A, Beasley and Miss L. G. Barber were kindly remembered by the pupils.

It is rumored that Mr. J. J. Crocker, of Chicago, has been tendered a clerkship in the U. S. Land Department at Washington, D. C., by Hon. J. M. Townsend.

A conference of representative Negroes was held at Washington, D. C., May 25th, to formulate a plan for the organization of "A Negro American League." Plans were submitted and circulars ordered for the press.

There are in the South 10,000 colored teachers, 1,000,000 pupils, 17,000 in the male and female high schools, 80 normal schools, 50 colleges and universities, and 68 theological seminaries. The census may change these figures some-"whatly."

Lewis Price, a colored man, contrived to buy a residence on Capitol Hill, the fashionable quarter of Denver, Col., and was quietly making audible preparations to occupy it, when ex-Senator N. P. Hill, who owns and lives in the mansion next door, bought him out at an advance of $2,000.

The decapitation of colored Democrats continues with unabated vigor. Among the decapitated last week were three colored men, Messrs. Lee, Dorsey and Ray, who were employed on the Custodian's force, Chicago. The order for their dismissal came direct from the Secretary of the Treasury Windom by telegraph.

Quite a sensation was caused last week, by the Charleston jury panel. Out of the thirty-six drawn, fourteen were colored. The sea of black faces in South Carolina was the signal for dishonesty, and the populace was all agog. What will they do when Mr. Harrison appoints a U. S. Prosecutor and U. S. Marshal—when he appoints them?

One R. D. Gomez, an educated colored man, has been appointed postmaster at Luverne, Ala. No one questions his qualifications, but his color is distastful as a postmaster. The Enterprise, the local Democratic paper, advises Mr. Gomez not to accept, as trouble is sure to follow. The Enterprise editor say that if he were a colored man, knowing what he does about the dangers of accepting such an office, he would not accept for half the total receipts of th general government; and yet Mr. Gomez goes right along accepting.

WEALTHY COLORED MEN.

People of St. Louis---A Deserving Benefit---A Good Newspaper.

Editor of The Freeman.

I notice in your able paper which is highly appreciated over here that my brother corespondents in all other parts of the country are informing the public of the progress of their race as property owners. The Negro in St. Louis is alive and second to no other community in this regard and I will give you a few names in my weekly letters from now on. Mr. Chas. Starks has purchased a piece of valuable property at 719 North Eleventh street and has removed the old buildings and is erecting a fine building to be known as the Grand Arch saloon at a cost of $15,500. This arch is 20x20 and is the finest in the State. He has two marble lions to decorate the front at a cost $800. It has the resemblance more of a grand opera house than that of a saloon. It has four large massive mirrors with all the improved patents in use in a first-class house of this kind, I noticed the ablest water pressure beer pump. The floors are to be of the latest designs of tile. Mr. Starks has placed his order for $7,000 worth of stock for the Grand Arch. He has been in the saloon business here for the past 31 years and is well known and respected all through the West. He also owns a fine building lot of 50 foot front at Fountain park and a pleasant residence near Elliot ville in this city and he is noted for his magnanimity.

Mr. Sandy Mix is another good example. he got his start when steamboating was in its prime. He is owner of three houses and lots which puts him on easy street. Mr. W. Casey $5,000 worth of real estate in the city. Mr. Benj. Walton owns a very desirable residence, worth $2,500. Mr. Francis Dorsey shows his faith in South St. Louis by owning five well buil houses and several vacant lots at a total value of $14,200. Mr. Hough Mallery has set a good example for young men. Since he has been in the post office he has purchased a residence valued by the judge at $3,000. Mr. Wm. H. Mosby a worthy young man has invested $2,500 in a fine "cage" and has no "bird" for it as yet. Mr. Samuel C. Chilton owns a $2,000 home.

Our local stage talent gave Mr. J. H. Taylor a benefit on the 5th, which was well attended. The program was quite long and I will only give a partial account of it. Miss Bealiet Johnson with her sweet voice sang a selectd soprano solo, "The song that touched my heart." It was highly applauded; Prof. John A. Freeman's tenor solo, "The queen of the earth" and Mr. G. W. Henderson seleet solo were two of the chief events of the entertainment; Mr. A. G. Parker's recitation, "Under the Flag" was received with much interest; Messrs. Wrigh and Benner's duet, "A cup of woe" was remarkably well executed; Mrs. Aaron Frankin sang "When thou art near," she made a favorable impression; Mr. J. B. Vashon as usual was entertaining with his select reading; Mr. Jas. W. Grant, W. H. Dorsey, Mr. A. Franklin, Miss Murry, Miss Clementine Hill, W. B. Williams and others closed the entertainment with a drama.

The Freeman is increasing in popularity over here and it should because it is the best Negro organ that ever went to the press, it shows how the race is ascending to the level with all other advanced nations and all of our race who are so thoughtful as to prepare a a home for his family should not over look the fact that The Freeman is undoubtly the missing link. If we have not the time to read it ourselves it is no excuse. We should let our family enjoy the knowledge through The Freeman how the Negro is coming to the front. What is a home without the knowledge of what is transpiring around us? The news has reached here that Editor Cooper will be in our city next Friday or Saturday. He will be entertained by some of our leading citizens.

THE JUDGE.

The Freeman is on sale at the following places.

C. A. Pitman, Barbershop, 26 and 28 Morgan street.

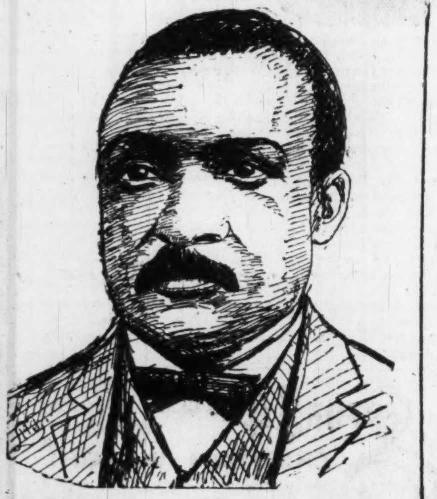
A. J. Victor, Barbershop, 713 North Eleventh street.

Glenn B. Melton, Restaurant, 2304 Morgan street.

Aaron W. Lloyd, 2213 Morgan street, agent for St. Louis.

ISAAC C. MORRIS.

The subject of this sketch is a man who is employed at the U. S. Court at Fort Smith, Ark., district as interpreter. He is a barber by profession and speaks fluently and corretly the Choctaw and Chickasaw languages. He is a man of polished maners and has been employed here for a number of years as an interpreter. He is the only colored man in the employ of the civil government who acts as interpreter for the court. He was enterpreter in the celebrated case of Mrs. Jesse James a white lady now sentenced to hang here.



The Only Thing She Did'nt Want.

Washington Critic.

"Oh," said a pretty West End girl, "there are such remarkable bargains in the stores now."

"Ugh!" grunted her father, burying himself deeper in his paper.

"Yes," she continued "and everything they are offering is as lovely, too. Why, papa, the only cheap thing I saw down town to-day that I didn't want was a three-dollar pair of trousers."

The old gentleman looked up over his paper, chucked softly to himself, and handed the girl $3.

The Trustees of the Hartford Theological Seminary have voted to open all the courses to women the same as men.

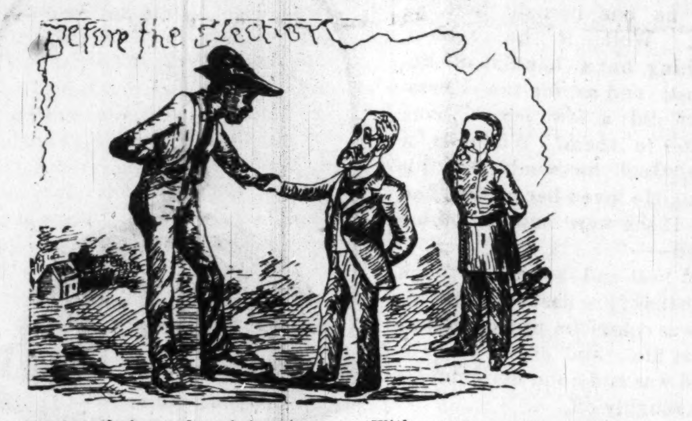
THE COLORED BROTHER'S LAMENT.

BY B. SQUARE.

[A Parody after Lord Byron. Dedicated to several gentlemen in authority at Washington in general, and two inparticular.]

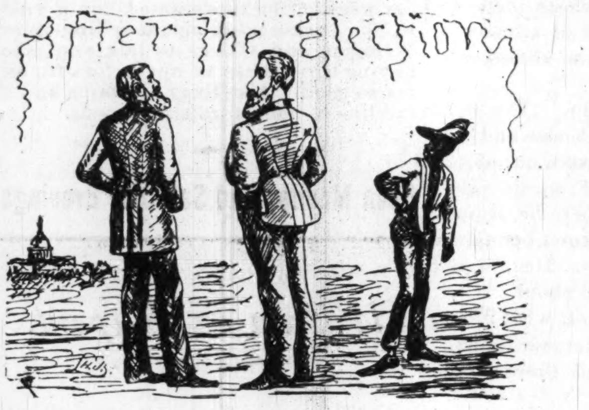
For The Freeman.

Sir James, you will own we were dear to each other,
The friendships of canvass, though fleeting, seemed true,
The love which you felt for the "poor colored brother"
Was noticed by all, and was equalled by few.



But parties can vary their gentle opinions—
The friends ere election now hide from my sight,
They seem to find pleasure in other dominions,
Like mushrooms they came and have gone in a night.

Full oft have we wandered through meetings together,
And fine were the speeches I made, they allow,
In the Spring of our stumping how fine was the weather,
But Winter's rude tempests are killing me now.



No more do I meet them with fond arms extending,
(The wonted delights of those days I retrace,)
As after election the heart is unbending,
To talk with me now would appear a disgrace.

However, dear James, I'll try and remember
The things I have learned. And don't you forget
The side which has won may a future November,
Without my assistance, be made to regret.

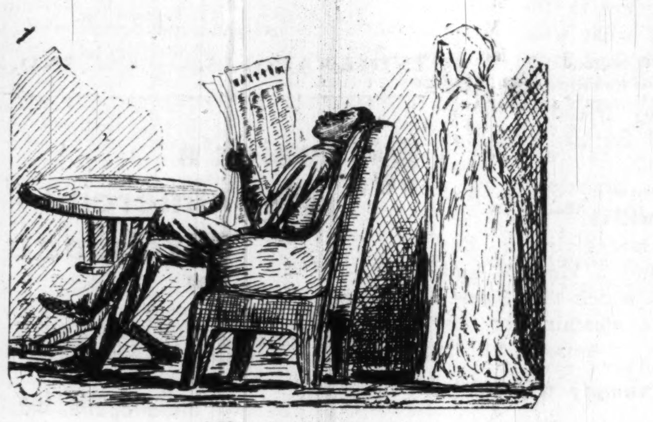
I must not complain? And though chilled is affection,
With me no corroding resentment should live?
Well, one thing I know, there's another election,
Perhaps ere that time I may learn to forgive.

You knew that my voice, that my vote, my existence,
When asked by the party was wholly her own;
And still, since the batle, I'm viewed from a distance,
The others get bread while I get a stone.

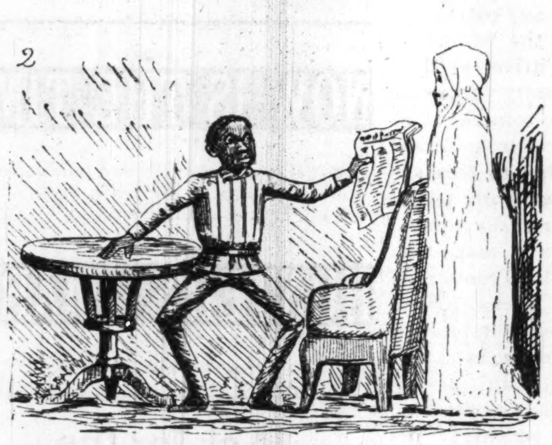
You said—but away with the false retrospection,
Your bond and your promise no longer endures,
Too late you'll weep o'er the past recollection,
And mourn for the friend who was formerly yours.

As doubtless we part, I will hope not forever,
A hint to the wise is enough—as a rule,
To do what is right you at once should endeavor
And don't think the "poor colored brother" a fool.

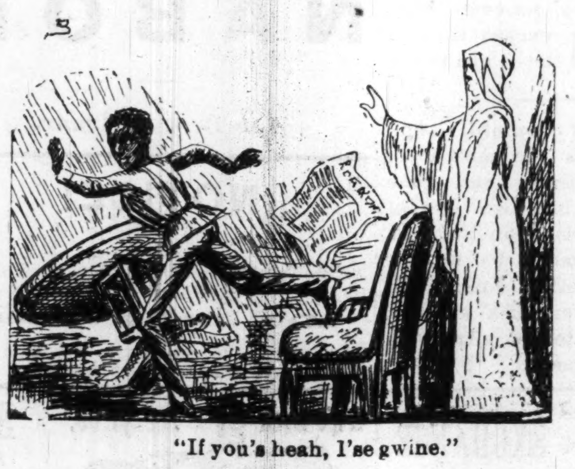
Brooklyn, N. Y., May 30, 1889.



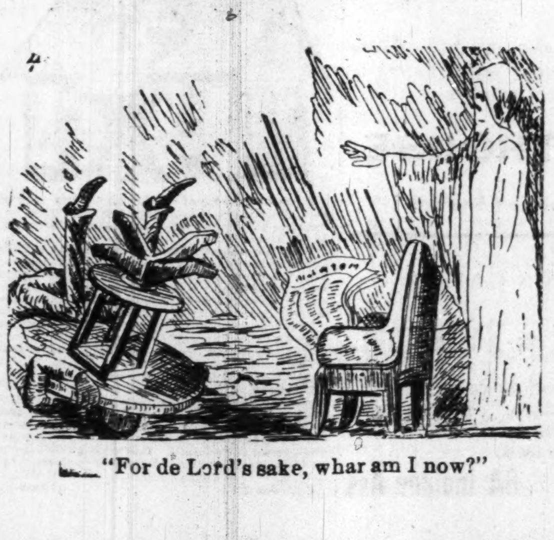
"How happy to be alone and read."
Strange voice behind—"Ain't it?"



Springs to his feet. "Heah am de paper; I'se dun reedin."



"If you's heah, I'se gwine."



"For de Lord's sake, whar am I now?"

Bishop Grant is at Washington, D. C.

Bishop D. A. Payne is making a tour of Penn.

As a general rule, you needn't be afraid of anybody's getting too much religion.—N. Y Herald.

The Rev. T. P. Caldwell, of Nashville, Tenn., preached the annual ser mon at Paul Quinn College, June 9.

Rev. C. P. Jones a theological student of Little Rock is said to be a poet of more than ordinary powers.

Rev. W. J. Simmons is agitating the building of an industrial school at some point on the L. N. O. and T. R. R. The railroad men have subscribed 3,000 for that purpose.

Rev. A. A. Burleigh, A. M., chaplain of the Illinois Senate, and at one time pastor of Bethel church of this city, will deliver the annual address before the Alumni Association of Berea College, June 18.

Distances in Alaska.

Detroit Free Press.

"When I sat at my desk in Sitka," said Gov. Swineford, "I was futher from Attu Island, the westernmost point in Alaska, than I was from Portland Me. This may serve to give some idea of the prodigious distances of Alaska. But I can furnish a more striking one. If the capital of the United States was located in the centre of the United States—that is to say, at a point equidistant from Quaddyhead Me., and Attu Island, Alaska—it would be in the Pacific Ocean some 600 mile north by west of San Francisco."

It is indeed an almost boundless empire that Mr. Swineford has ceased to govern and that Fred A. Maynard has lost. Few people appreciate the colossal size of the Alaskan dominion of the United States. Even prominent public men are apt to regard it as a little fringe of the frozen zone quite unworthy of their attention. William S. Holman once had this idea of Alaska. A couple of years ago, when Gov. Swineford was urging the House Committee on Territories to report favorable on a bill to give Alaska some more than a semblance of Territorial Government, Mr. Holman said:

"Well, Governor, my idea is that Alaska ought to be made a county of Washington Territory. That would be the simplest way to dispose of the troublesome Russian purchase. Swineford was mad in a minute. He promptly advised the great objector to go and buy a primer geography, and he never had the patience to discuss the matter with him again. It has long been said that the sun never sets on the British Empire But it is not generally known that it is equally true that the sun never sets on the domain of the United States. It is shining in the Aleutian Island while it is the dead of night on Martha's Vineyard. The United States laps nearly half way around the world. It extends from 67° west longitude to 69° east longitude. Alaska has between 800,000 and 900,000 square miles of land surface, and a great water era. It is nearly as large as the United States east of the Mississippi.

Gov. Swineford took a journey last summer of more than 10,000 statute miles without leaving his domain as Governor. He went on the United States steamship Thetis, which was placed at his disposal by the Secretary of the Navy. The journey occupied four months and five days, being much longer than the famous exploring expedition of Gov. Gass which played a part in the early history of Michigan.

THERE is a possibility that the Legislature to be chosen in Ohio next November may have two Senators to elect instead of one. An amendment to the State Constitution which will also be voted on in November which provide for biennial elections, and to give the system a start the amendment lengthens the term of the Governor and Legislature to be chosen this year to January, 1893. If this amendment should be adopted this Legislature would have to choose a successor to John Sherman as well as to Henry B. Payne.

THERE is some likelihood that Brazil will join the other South American States soon and adopt the republican form of government, In fact, it begins to look now as if the monarchy would not survive the Emperor's death. For personal popularity of Pedro were all that prevented the overflow of the hereditary system. The officials who are running the country in his absence are imbued, in some degree, by the modern spirit, but they have never gained the effective support of the people. A revolution on Pedro's death seems to be among the probailities in Brazil.

Mrs. Charles Asbury is resting in Hampton, Va.

The majority of theatres in New York will remain open during the summer playing light operas.

Miss Julia Wormley, elocutionist, was a success in Baltimore, last week, as was her sister as a manipulator of the violin.

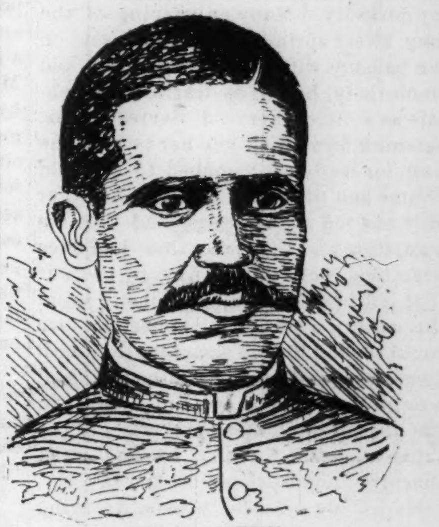
The Tennessee Warblers, under the management of Mr. L. G. Pugsley, are playing to crowded houses in Illinois. They give a first class entertainment.

We have been very busy for the last month and have not been able to do much in the way of preparing news, but hope that within two weeks we may be able to furnish such news as will be really of interest.

The Lightfoot Concert party, with Mme. Jones and Mr. Peirce in the company, gave three successful concerts st week, two in Hampton and one in Norfolk, This week they appear in Portsmouth, Va., and Chesapeake City.

A colored divine last Sunday went to make an announcement to his congregation concerning a concert to be given. The artist was advertised as the Black Patti. Says he: "I notice she is called the Black Patti. Now, maybe some of you don't know what that means. Well, I will tell you. The greatest singer living is named Patti, and this lady i called the Black Patti. That means that she is greater than Patti.

TRAGE.



REV. M GRIFFIN,
Of Natchez, Miss.

FOR the past dozen years or more the Cameron influence has been dominant among the Pennsylvania Republicans. There are evidences now, however, that the leaders of this faction are losing their grip. A dangerous rival in the person of Matthew S. Quay has appeared on the scene. Quay has been anxious to supplant J. Donald Cameron as boss of the Keystone State Republicans, and the chances are that he will succeed. The factions led by these individuals had a contest at the primary elections in one of the Pennsylvania counties a few days ago and the Cameronians were beaten. It is hinted by the Quay men that Cameron will not be able to secure a renomination for Senator. His term expires with the Fifty-first Congress two years hence.

HAZING is always contemptible, but not always as dangerous as in the recent case at the Polytechnic, at Troy, N. Y., when a young man had green paint flung over his clothes and person. The ruin of his clothes was the object of the hazing party, but the result was a serious case of poisoning. All light green paints contain arsenic and can be used only with great care. Many painters can not mix them or use them without arsenical poisoning. Such facts are not likely to be known by the fools who engage in the abuse of their mates, but so much the more reason why hazing should be severely dealt with. We have had several murders and quite a number of poisoning cases on our college calendars from this disgraceful amusement.

RECENT dispatches from Australia show that the repeated drouths of the last few years have been most disastrous to cattle and stock. In New South Wales alone the falling off in the number of cattle during the last ten years has exceeded 2,000,000 head, and the other colonies have suffered in like proportion. The law against importing live stock is still in force; but ranch owners are clamoring against it, claiming that the introdution of new blood is essential, and that without it colonial stock must continue to deteriorate. The losses in sheep last year are found to have been far greater than was first estimated.

The Democratic National Committee met at New York with a very large attendance of members of the committee and others. Calvin S. Brice was elected chairman to succeed the late Hon. Wm. A. Barnum. There was no opposition to Mr. Brice's election.

A GOOD HOUSEKEEPER.

How can I tell her?
By her cellar,
Cleanly shelves and whitened wall.
I can guess her
By her dresser,
By the back staircase and hall.
And with pleasure
Take her measure
By the way she keeps her brooms.
Or the peeping
At the keeping
Of her back and unseen rooms.
By her kitchen's air of neatness,
And its general completeness,
Where in cleanliness and sweetness
The rose of order blooms.

THE STOLEN DIAMONDS.

On one of the dark and narrow streets in the French quarter of New Orleans, rising tall and grim from the banquette, is the Pierrepont mansion. Balconies of exquisite hand-wrought iron hang from the upper stories, but the yellow stucco is falling from the walls of the house, and time and decay have laid their insidious hands upon it. It is a strange, dreary-looking house; no vines ever trail over the balconies, no childish face ever peeps from the jealously barred windows. The heavy street door, with its beautiful iron scrolls and arabesques sunken deep into the wood, rarely opens save to the priest or some sister from the neighboring convent of our Lady of Succor.

No one lives in this big, rambling mansion, with its score of rooms, but old Mme. Pierrepont and her servant, Babbette, and as for them——

"Ma foi," exclaimed my garrulous little creole landlady, "they would be more amusing if they were dead. No visitors, no fetes, no anything. It is just sitting waiting, waiting, day after day, and for what?"

She finished the sentence with a shrug and a comprehensive jesture that took in every human possibility.

It was quite by accident I was enabled to show Mme. Pierrepont some little courtesy, and after that I penetrated easily enough into the dim old house that was always standing challenge to my curiosity. Many an evening of the long, sweet spring days I have sat on the balcony with the gentle, little, old creole lady, herself as fragile and delicate as a bit of her old Sevres china, listening unweariedly to her talk of the past, for madame belonged to the old régime and life ended for her when her only son fell at Manassas, and the big plantation and the riches that had once been hers, were swept away by the war that left her poor and childless. From the gallery where we oftenest sat we could see the bishop's garden, gay with flowers, behind the old cathedral, and now and then between the breaks in the lines of the houses, the masts of the ships anchored in the river showed sharply silhouetted against the sky.

Here old Babbette would bring madame her glass of eau sucre and we would sit silently together as friends may, or quite naturally, as if there could be nothing so interesting in the world. She would begin speaking of the great sugar plantation on the Teche, where she was born and grew to womanhood and married. I think that even after three score years of city life she was still homesick for the waving cane fields and the country.

"Ah," she would say with a sigh, "there was the mansion house with the negro quarters, like a village, my friend, and the little chapel where the priest confessed one, and just beyond, under the live oaks, the little cemetery, with its tombs like so many little marble houses; the 'tomb familie Pierrepont' like it had been for years! Ah, I remember how the roses and jessamine bloomed there and how the wind blew over it. One would not mind dying so if only one might rest there," and madame would cross herself sadly, thinking, perhaps, how soon she must be laid in some quiet city of the dead.

One evening when we had been very quiet for a long time and madame had been speaking more than usual of the past, she suddenly unfastened a diamond brooch from her throat and handed it to me for my inspection. I had often noticed it before and wondered at its curious setting. Two diamonds of unusual size and brilliancy formed a center about which were smaller stones in loops that formed a chain ending in a true lover's knot.

"They are some of the Pierrepont diamonds," she said in answer to my look of inquiry.

Presently she stretched forth her withered old hand and took the brooch and holding it now so it caught the light and flashed it back in dazzling rays, now so there was only a dull red glow in the diamonds' fiery heart, she told me their history. Sometimes she spoke in broken English, sometimes she spoke in French, and once when she spoke of the old plantation life she used the soft, sweet patois of the creole negroes.

Many years ago, she said, when her grand-father brought his beautiful young bride to the great sugar plantation on the Teche he gave her, among other wedding gifts, a superb set of diamonds, every piece of which bore the same design—twin stones, he and she might fancy, bound together in a true-lover's knot. Ah, but they were happy, those two, on the great rich plantation. Children were born to them, and the bright years, scarce counted, slipped by until, coming suddenly as a storm in summer, death claimed the gay young husband, and the tomb of the "familie Pierrepont" in the little cemetery behind the chapel was unsealed to admit another tenant.

After that, time dragged itself along to the wife whose heart was buried in her husband's grave and she lived only in the memory of the time when he and she had been together. Perhaps her mind became unsettled from too long brooding on one subject; perhaps the angels of God sent her comfort so; who knows? But she came to believe that her husband was waiting for her just beyond the gates of death, not old as she had grown, but in the beauty and freshness of eternal youth, and it was her fancy to go to him when she died decked as she had been as a bride. She would touch the white satin of her wedding gown with caressing fingers and hold the diamonds against her withered cheeks.

"Ah, but he will welcome me, mine Alphonse," she would say, with a smile.

Finally, the idea that she had changed in all the years since his death, so he might not know her save by gifts, took possession of her and became a terror not to be thrown off. Suppose after she was dead they should refuse her this pitiful handful of all the riches she was leaving. What if she should fail to know him and she should miss the husband she had so loved in that strange other world? The thought haunted her like a tormenting spirit, and on almost the day before she died she took her two sons down to the little chapel, and on their knees before the holy mother of sorrows, made them swear upon the crucifix to fulfill her last wish. So when she was dead they put on her once more the wedding gown, and fastened in her snow white hair the tiara of flashing diamonds that had gleamed there when it was black as night. On breast and throat and wrist they had put the jewels as she had worn them on her bridal day, and then the coffin lid was screwed down and the "tomb famille Pierrepont" received still another tenant.

There were only a few who knew that a fortune in diamonds was buried in old Mme. Pierrepont's grave, and by and by it was half forgotten. The sons married and drifted into the vortex of city life, returning to the old home for a few weeks during the sugar grinding season, and in the course of time the estate passed into the hands of a new generation who knew nothing of the buried jewels, save as a half believed family legend that the negroes told with bated breath.

Madame paused for a long time. The noise of the city floated up to us on the balcony. Somebody was going along the street humming an air from "Norma."

"Among those who knew of the burial of the diamonds in the tomb," she said after awhile, "was the son of an old neighbor on the Teche, named Francois, who, like the Pierreponts, drifted into New Orleans. He had not been fortunate. He had seen his plantation, acre by acre, pass into the hands of the commission agent, until at last there was nothing left, and he came to the city to seek his living, poor, bewildered, dazed. He had always been fond of books—too fond, said his neighbors, who were only learned in vacuum-pans and centrifugals—so some wind of chance blew him into a little second-hand book store, where he was his own best patron, and grew grayer and dryer and dustier day by day over the musty old books.

"He had brought with him from the country only one piece of sunshine—his daughter Celeste, who blossomed out in the dingy little shop like a splendid japonica in an earthern jar, and around her he wreathed all the love and tenderness that he might have given, under happier auspices, to wife and child and home."

Madame ceased speaking for an instant, and then she said abruptly: "Mon ami, the wisest of us do not know how such things happen. It is in the hands of le bon Dieu, I say, and I should know, for I married the man I loved, but one day there happened into the shop a fine m'sieu, young and gay, a good parti for anyone.

"And what will he have? Is it Lamartine or La Fontaine he will have? He sees Celeste and he forgets everything. It is as if he had been seeking her all his life. Ma foi, it is love! And Celeste? Ah! there are no young demoiselles like her now. She was enough to make any man forget when once he had seen her eyes. Ah bien, as I was saying, the handsome m'seu was entranced. Every day he finds his way to the shop until at last it happens as one might suppose and he wishes to marry Celeste. Very well. But happens also m'sieu has a mother who is aghast at the idea. What! her son marry a shopkeeper's daughter! A girl without a dot! In vain is it represented to her that Francois is of the Huguenots, that he has met with misfortune. She will not listen. Francois is in despair. It will break Celeste's heart. Day by day he sees her grown thiner and the color fade out of her cheeks. It is more than he can stand.

"'Do not despair, my child," he cried one day, kissing her adieu, "le bon Dieu will provide.'

That night he started on a journey back to the old home. I could fancy how every familiar landmark must have smote him like a blow, and called out to him that he was going back to dishonor. He knew that within the old Pierrepont tomb in the lonely churchyard was hidden the wealth that would buy Celeste happiness and life, and what sin was it if he reached out his hands and took it? It was treasure going to waste, at best, there in the crumbling old tomb where the green lizards sunned themselves and the grass struck its roots deep into the crevices between the bricks. The mad old woman and her foolish whim were already half forgotten. No one came to the tomb to pray or weep; even on All Souls' day no one brought here an immortelle. Well, if he robbed, it was nothing but a handful of unknowing dust; and as for the Pierreponts, what did a few jewels, more or less, matter to them? While as for Celeste—ah, God! he would sell his soul for her. He loved her better than his honor. If she were happy nothing else mattered——

The blood beat and surged through his brain—balls of fire flashed before his eyes. He was conscious people looked strangely at him, and once, when a kindly hand was laid upon his shoulder he shook it roughly off.

"In a few days Francois was back in the city in the musty little shop. He sent for m'sieu and his mother, and the three went to the notary, where the marriage contract was signed, and he settled, oh, quite a fortune on Celeste. But the money—where did he get it, they asked. "Bah," he said, "one lays aside something for the evil day," passing it off as a jest, so. Well, nothing would do but the marriage must take place the next day. 'Celeste had no trosseau?' She might buy it afterward. He had important affairs abroad and must be gone.

"Bien, it is as I tell you. The next day they were married, Celeste and her fine M'sieu, and they passed out of the church smiling, happy. Francois kisses Celete solemnly, and then he slipped back in the church and knelt before the altar of our Blessed Lady. He did not see or heed the people all about.

"'Oh, thou who knowest what it is to bear and love a child, intercede for me," he cried, and he fell dead there at the foot of the altar.

"The next day there came a message from the plantation saying the Pierrepont tomb had been desecrated and robbed. There was no difficulty in tracing the theft to Francois or in recovering the diamonds, which had been sold to a jeweler in the city. The affair was hushed up and, of course, the jewels came back to the Pierrepont family. After all, such things are in the hands of le bon Dieu. But what would you? Celeste got her lover and I got these baubles Ah, none of us know another's temptation to sin, my friend. As for me I had a mass said for the repose of poor Francois' soul."

The night was growing chilly, and madame rose to go within.

"Au revoir!" she said, giving me her hand in farewell, and I stooped and kissed the fingers on which the Pierrepont diamonds were gleaming in the moonlight.

A Nickel That Nobody Wants.

Baltimore American.

About a year ago some wag polished off a nickel till it only resembled the coin of the realm in size and color. After it had dropped into the bottom of the bobtail car box the driver eyed it suspiciously and evidently thinking that the other side of the coin might be all right he gave the decisive pull and let it pass. From that time to this the company has been endeavoring to get that nickel back on the rascally public. But, strange to say, every man who tears open the little envelope containing it and its companion pieces always chucks the smooth nickel back into the box. Of course no driver can now complain, because the coin always comes out of the company's package. During its first year of service it has taken about 2,190 trips and as it is getting thinner and smoother all the time there is now no hope of its ever escaping street-car service except through the final dissolution of the company corporation.

At High Ridge, near Stamford, Conn. there is a wife who is the mother of fourteen children, all living, and none of them twins. All but two live at home, and these two, catching the scarlet fever, went home to be nursed. They gave it to the other dozen, and the whole fourteen were sick at once, and medicine had to be mixed in pitchers and bread pans.

THE * CAPITAL * EXCHANGE,

The Choicest Liquors and the Best Brands Cigars, Pool and Billiards Tables. Every Thing Strictly First class.

A. GREATHOUSE.

84 West Market Street

JOHNSON'S CAFE

The * Leading * Restaurant.

We still hold the fort and guarantee Satisfaction. Better than ever, hence our business has increased.

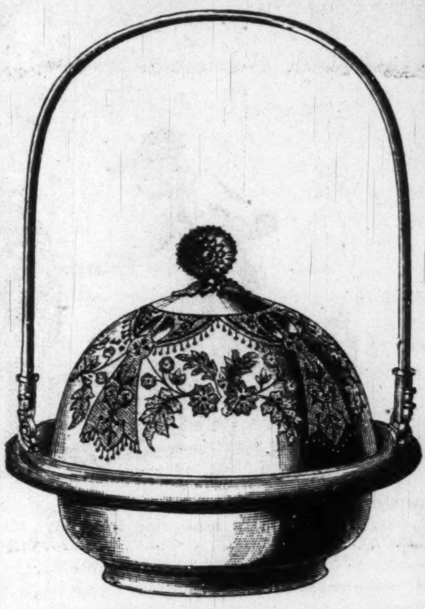
ISAAC JOHNSON. 64 Indiana Ave

G. W. Barnes & Co

64 East Market St.

Opp. Post Office.

Lowest Price Credit House in U. S.



A full line of High Grade Silverplated Holloware & Roger Bros. 1847 Knives Forks and Spoons

Best Wringers made for $4 50 at 50 cts. per week. Clocks waranted for a year $5 50. Do not allow agents selling other Wringers and Clocks to talk you into paying three times as much for articles not so good. Also Rugs, Curtains and a full line of home furnishing goods.

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings

O. E. WILSON, F. H. RUPERT

Wilson & Rupert,

DEALERS IN

Furniture,

BABY CABS, BEDROOM SUITS, CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

59 WEST WASHINGTON STREET.

Half Square West of Transfer Car.
Telephone 173.

INDIANAPOLIS, - IND.

Messick's Commercial Exchange

General Business Agency, and Merchants' Parcel Express, 10 cents. City and Suburban Transfer, 25 cents. Headquarters for Traveling Salesman. Table and Shelf room for exhibition of goods,

OFFICE:
16 North Delaware Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

S. M. MESSIC, Prop'r.

Telephone 959.

NOW IS THE TIME

To get your Pictures Framed from choice Mouldings in the Latest Styles and on short notice at

HUNTER'S MART,

94 East Washington Street.

Ask for the

NABOB

The Best 5c Cigar.

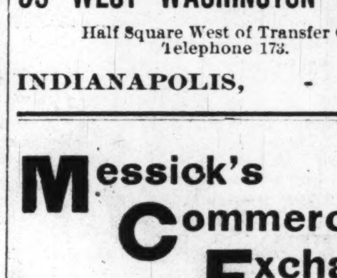
NOTICE!

Parties Visiting Washington, D. C. can find good accommodations at

Mrs. Dolly Jones,

220B STREET, NORTHWEST, Pleasant rooms and good board on the most reasonable term

A $5 Book For $1.00.

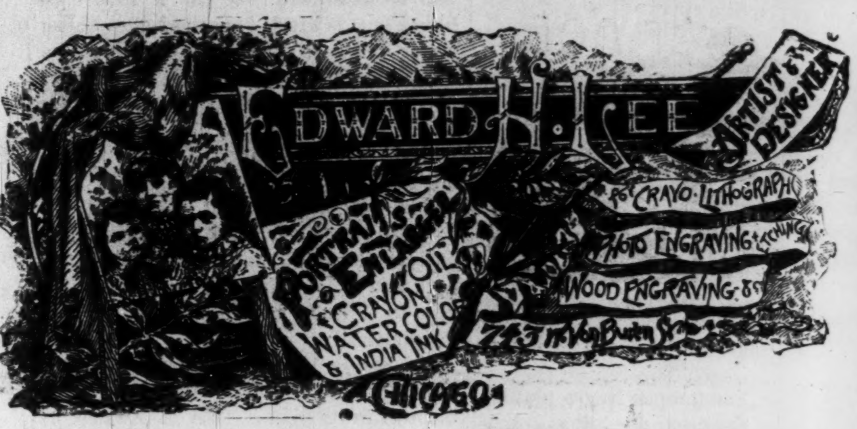


How To Build A House.

If you are thinking of building a house you ought to buy the new book, Palliser's American Architecture, or every man a complete builder, prepared by Palliser, Palliser & Co., the well known architects.

There is not a Builder or any one intending to Build or otherwise interested that can afford to be without it. It is a practical work and everybody buys it. The best, cheapest and most popular work ever issued on Building. Nearly four hundred drawings. A $5 book in size and style, but we have determined to make it meet the popular demand, to suit the times, so that it can be easily reached by all.

This book contains 104 pages 11 x 14 inches in size, and consists of large 9 x 12 plate pages giving plans, elevations, perspective views, descriptions, owners' names, actual cost of construction, no guess work, and instructions How to Build 70 Cottages, Villas, Double Houses, Brick Block Houses, suitable for city suburbs, town and country, houses for the farm and workingmen's homes for all sections of the country, and costing from $300 to $6,500; also Barns, Stables, School House, Town Hall, Churches, and other public buildings, together with specifications, form of contract, and a large amount of information on the erection of buildings, selection of site, employment of Architects. It is worth $5.00 to any one, but I will send it in paper cover by mail postpaid on receipt of $1.00; bound in cloth, $2.00. Address all orders to J. S. OGILVIE, Publisher, P. O. Box 2761. 57 Rose St., New York.



$6.00. $8.00. $10.00. $12.00.

Will secure you a beautiful

Life Size Portrait.

Finest Work Guaranteed. Orders by Mail Receive Closes Attention.

EDWARD H. LEE,

Agents Wanted. 743 W. VanBuren St.
CHICAGO.

BARBER SUPPLIES

Of all kinds and discriptions wholesale and retail.

J. E. BODINE & CO.

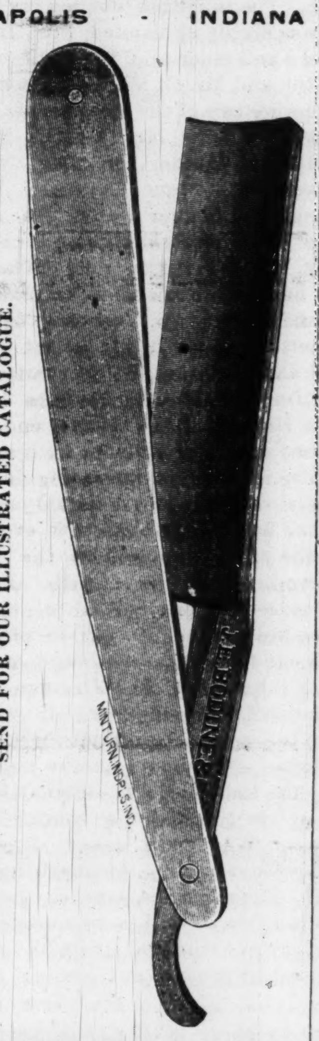
29 CIRCLE STREET,
INDIANAPOLIS - INDIANA

WE CARRY EVERY BRAND OF RAZORS.

We make a Specialty of Razor Grinding.

Prompt Attention Given to Orders by Mail.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.



J. E. BODINE & CO.

29 Circle Street,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES

Treated by new methods, new medicines. Owing to the great number of patients in this State the proprietors of the Coffee Medical Institute, Louisville, Ky., have opened a branch office in this city so as to better persue their peculiar lines of treatment. Treats all curable medical and surgical diseases and especially diseases of the nervous system. Fits stopped by a new method, never fails in three days. Women suffering from nervous prostration cured. Old men, middle-aged men and young men suffering from loss of Manhood, Falling out of Hair, Dreams with Night Emission and all impediments to Marriage given in 24 hours, Diabetis Brights diseases, Tumors, Bladder diseases, Getting up of nights, etc., given immediate relief: Piles, Fistula, Old Sores, Englarged Joints, Separating Glands, etc., cured. Scrofula, Blood and Skin diseases. Syphilis and its complications, as sore throat, eruptions, pain in the back, etc., are cured without mercury or injurious drugs. Gonorrhœa, Gleet Stricture, and all urinary and kidney troubles are speedily cured by remedies that have never failed. Every patient sees the doctor privately. Consultation Free and strictly confidential. Patients treated satisfactory at home. Call or address with stamp DR. REA, the Coffiee Medical Institute, No. 62½ South Illinois-st., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FOR $4.50 A GENUINE AMERICAN MADE THROUGHOUT

TRENTON WATCH!

(No imitation.) An 18 size Jeweled, stem-wind, lever-set, quick-train, straight-line escapement; improved back rachet, in a DUEBER SILVERINE CASE, heavy, strong and a good timer. (Cut one-third size.) FULLY WARRANTED. Send 50c. for express charges and I will send it for examination. If satisfactory and as represented you can pay for it, otherwise it will be returned. In the case is certificate of President Dueber Watch Case Co., that it is a GENUINE SILVERINE case, will keep its color and wear a lifetime.

SPECIAL 25C. OFFER.

I want you to have my 200-page Catalogue with 1,700 illustrations, and therefore, for a limited time, will send it with 1 pair Rolled GOLD PLATED Lever SLEEVE BUTTONS, or 1 Ladies' LACE PIN, or Gents' SCARF PIN, for 25c. Catalogue FREE. Can use stamps.

W. G. MORRIS,
Wholesale Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, etc.,
90 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

References: Felsenthal, Gross & Miller, Banker, 108 La Salle St., Chicago; Mr. Gross, Ex-State Treasurer of Illinois.

☞Always mention this paper.

CHAS A NICOL
S. W. COR. WASHINGTON AND MERIDIAN STS.
Engraver on Wood
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE FREEMAN

Can be purchased at all news stands and news depots. Enquire for it, and notify us when you cannot find it.

History
Of the Negro Race
of America.

FROM 1619 TO 1881.

Negroes as Slaves, as Soldiers and as Citizens.

Together with a preliminary consideration of the Unity of the Human Family, and Historical Sketch of Africa, and an account of the Negro Government of Sierre Leone and Liberia, by George W. Williams, first colored member of the Ohio Legislature and late Judge Advocate of the G. A. R. of Ohio.

Popular Edition, two volumes in one, large octavo, with portrait in steel of the author. $4.

"I is a prodigious compilation, so comprehensive that every student will welcome it, and so just in its whole scope that criticism of special points can not impoir it.—World, N. Y.

"It ought to be read by everg colored man in America."—Journal, Indianapolis.

"He has accomplished a noble secvice for his race."—Zion's Herald, Boston.

☞This book can be ordered through the office of THE FREEMAN, Indianapolis, Ind.

Price, - $4.00

TO ADVERTISERS!

For a check for $20 we will print a ten-line advertisement in One Million issues of leading American Newspapers and complete the work within ten days. This is at the rate of only one-fifth of a cent a line, for 1,000 Circulation! The advertisement will appear in but a single issue of any paper, and consequently will be placed before One Million different newspaper purchasers; or Five Million Readers, if it is true, as is sometimes stated, that every newspaper is looked at by five persons on an average. Ten lines will accommodate about 75 words. Address with copy of Adv. and check, or send 30 cents for Book of 256 pages.
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York.

We have just issued a new edition of our Book called "Newspaper Advertising." It has 256 pages, and among its contents may be named the following Lists and Catalogues of Newspapers:—
DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK CITY, with their Advertising Rates.
DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING more than 150,000 population, omitting all but the best.
DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING more than 20,000 population, omitting all but the best.
A SMALL LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN which to advertise every section of the country: being a choice selection made up with great care, guided by long experience.
ONE NEWSPAPER IN A STATE. The best one for an advertiser to use if he will use but one.
BARGAINS IN ADVERTISING IN DAILY Newspapers in many principal cities and towns, a List which offers peculiar inducements to some advertisers.
LARGEST CIRCULATIONS. A complete list of all American papers issuing regularly more than 25,000 copies.
THE BEST LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, covering every town of over 5,000 population and every important county seat.
SELECT LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, in which advertisements are inserted at half price.
5,472 VILLAGE NEWSPAPERS, in which advertisements are inserted for $42.15 a line and appear in the whole lot—one-half of all the American Weeklies
Book sent to any address for THIRTY CENT

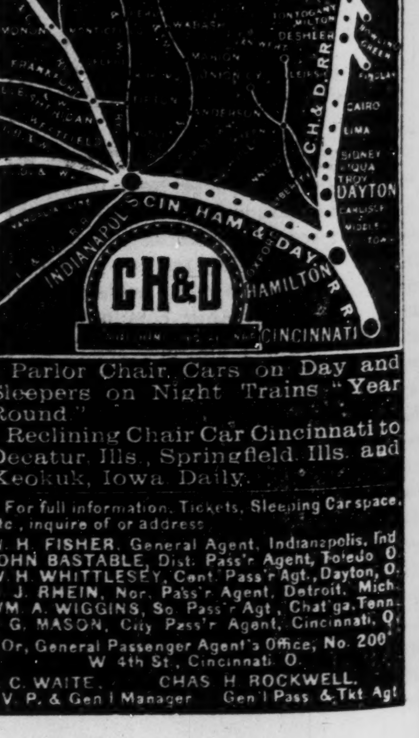
Colored Artists Wanted

In order to know who, where and what our colored artists are. We invite correspondence with them. Write to THE FREEMAN at once. Send specimens of your work.

CH&D

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON.

THE THROUGH CAR LINE
FROM AND TO
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Chicago, St. Louis, Toledo, Findlay, and Detroit.



Parlor Chair Cars on Day and Sleepers on Night Trains "Year Round."

Reclining Chair Car Cincinnati to Decatur, Ills., Springfield, Ills. and Keokuk, Iowa, Daily.

For full information, Tickets, Sleeping Car space, etc., inquire of or address
W. H. FISHER, General Agent, Indianapolis, Ind
JOHN BASTABLE, Dist. Pass'r Agent, Toledo O.
W. H. WHITTLESEY, Cent. Pass'r Agt., Dayton, O.
H. J. RHEIN, Nor. Pass'r Agent, Detroit, Mich.
WM. A. WIGGINS, So. Pass'r Agt., Chat'ga, Tenn.
J. G. MASON, City Pass'r Agent, Cincinnati, O.
Or, General Passenger Agent's Office, No. 200 W 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

C. C. WAITE, V. P. & Gen'l Manager
CHAS H. ROCKWELL, Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt

THE JOHNSTOWN FLOOD.

SOME INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

A pretty, pale little woman told part of her sad story as she nervously clasped and unclasped her hands and cried in a quiet, heartbreaking way. Years ago in the Virginia Valley, somewhere near Winchester, she met and loved a hard working, intelligent engineer named Fenn. They were married some eight years ago and came to Johnstown, where they had a neat, comfortable home. Fenn made good wages; their several children were always well clad, and the mother lived with her life concentrated upon them. On the afternoon of the flood Fenn went to the butcher's and passed out of this short history into the waters. When the flood came into the Fenn house the mother gathered her children in the parlor and told them not to be afraid, as God was there and would guard them. Up came the torrent and they went to the second floor, and again the little mother talked of hope and bade them be of good cheer, for papa would come soon in a boat and take them away. Up and up rose the water, and now the family were forced to the top story. The rooms were very low, and the heads of the mother and children were beating against the ceiling.

"Mamma," said the eldest child, a girl, "would it not be better to go outside and die in the open air?"

"Yes, dear," said the mother, "we'll make a raft and all go down together."

She fought her own and her children's way to the window and opened it. She caught a piece of plank and on it put the eldest child, with a hearty kiss and a "God bless you." Then she let it float away in the darkness and the roar of the waves. Six times were these frail barks freighted with precious cargoes and argosies of pious trust. The children were frightened, but obedience was part of their creed, and they made but little protest. Now came the turn of the last child, Bessie, the four-year-old. One can fancy what it meant. The last and dearest. There was scarcely breathing space in the room now, and if haste was not used death would come there at once. To a broad plank Bessie was fastened securely, and was blessed as had been the others.

"I loved them all, oh, I loved them all," said the mother, "but I had two kisses from Bessie, for she was Tom's favorite and was such a good child. She put her arms about my neck and said, 'You know you said God would take care of me always, mamma. Will He take care of me now?' I told her He would and she need not fear, and then she was carried away. 'I am not afraid, mamma, she called out,' and I heard her, although I could not see her, and that's all, except that the roof was torn off and I floated off on it, and some Italian saved me at Kernville, sixteen miles from here."

"And the children, did they all escape?"

"We have found two of them, dead, Bessie and George, and there is not a mark on Bessie's face, and, oh, I am so tired. They're all gone, every one, and eight of them, and I am going home to Virginia after all these years to rest and try to think."

This is only one mother of the hundreds, only one of the multitude.

—

Rev. J. A. Ranney, who passed through the Johnstown horror and came west after a search of four days and nights for the remains of his aged wife, who was lost, gave the following graphic account of his experience:

"At Conemaugh, two miles east of Johnstown, and thirty-five miles west of Altoona, three trains of passenger cars, some day, parlor and Pullman coaches, and a number of freight cars loaded with coal and lime, were drawn up in solid phalanx, with huge engines in the van. The mighty torrent from the mountains had to make a short curve just before it reached this solid body of human enginery and strength. This made the approach of the torrent invisible till it was so near that little warning was possible. The blow was awful for power and suddenness. Some of the engines and cars were swept from the tracks down to destruction, while the others were crowded closer together, breaking in the sides of many of the cars. Thirteen of us, strangers to each other, drew close together, and all thought death was at hand. Frail ladies showed wonderful presence of mind and suppressed their shrieks. In the midst of the terror the sweet voice of a woman was lifted up and 'Nearer, my God, to Thee' was sung right there in the presence of death. We all joined in the song. A young man in the party said he felt his last hour had come, and asked me to pray for him. I said to the little company: 'This young man wants me to pray for him; let us all pray.' After prayer various passages of Scripture were repeated, one lady asking, 'What is that passage of Scripture about God holding the water in the hollow of his hand?' I then repeated the first verses of the forty-sixth Psalm.

"It seemed as though the earth were being moved and the mountains carried down into the sea before our eyes. We were hemmed in for more than an hour. All who remained in this car escaped. We felt that it was a miraculous deliverance. To human appearance our being saved was due to a pile of floodwood being formed in our front, thus dividing the waters and protecting us. In our number, Miss Minnie Hamilton, of Minneapolis, displayed a beautiful Christian spirit and courage.

"On Saturday morning, from the mountain side, I looked over the field of carnage. The wildest wreck and ruin was visible everywhere. It reminded me of the view of the battle field of Resaca, just after the awful slaughter. On Sunday and Monday I repeatedly viewed Johnstown. I must say that it retained beauty in its awful desolation, for far up the mountain side, away from the valley, were many beautiful homes facing the valley of death."

Rev. Ranney is seventy-six years of age.

—

Of all the woeful incidents connected with the flood catastrophe, the fate of Banker John Dibert's family ranks foremost among the most mournful. Mr. Dibert and his whole family, with the exception of one son, perished with the thousands that went down with the awful torrent. When the flood came sweeping down upon the doomed city, the banker gathered his family around him and prepared to meet death. They all crowded around the bay-window in the handsome three-story brick residence on Main street and watched their neighbors go down the valley of death by the score, knowing full well that it was only a question of minutes, yes, seconds, until their turn would surely come, and they, too, with the multitude of dead and dying would be hurled down the maddening torrent. Suddenly the big brick house began to waver, then shudder, when a large stone above the window was torn away and a portion of the house fell in upon the body of the banker's daughter, almost crushing her. At the same instant the flood rushed into the house and carried the family down the raging stream.

While this was going on, a most dramatic scene was being enacted at the home of Wm. Dibert, the banker's married son. Both houses were located on the same street, and the son, from where he stood, could almost see the agony of his parents and brothers and sisters as they met their fate. The younger Dibert family—husband, wife and two children, girls, Laura and Flora, aged twelve and eight years respectively—were forced from the ground floor of their home to the second floor, thence to the third and finally to the roof by the rapidly swelling torrents. Even on the roof they were half submerged by the water. When the water reached the roof of Will Dibert's residence, the family formed a circle, clasped their hands around each other's neck, and all bowed accent as the father said: "Let come what will, we will die together.,' On they held with a terrible fate staring them in the face, yet their courage never failed. They were prepared for anything, and were determined that if one should go all would perish. Suddenly a ray of hope dawned upon them. The town was illuminated by the burning debris, and by the light they could see the water mark on the steeple of the Catholic church. The water had commenced to recede. It continued and their house stood the test. It never moved, and on Saturday the family were rescued, though almost naked. They had lost all but their lives.

The "Deceased Wife's Sister's" Bill.

London Correspondence N. Y. Sun.

The bill which seeks to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister made its annual appearence in the House of Lords on Thursday and was duly rejected this time by a majority of 27 Bishops as usual assembling in full force and voting en masse against it. The Prince of Wales, also, as usual, did his best to induce the Peers to support the bill, and recorded his own vote in its favor. The history of the bill is curious. Years ago some wealthy men who had contracted illegal unions with their sisters-in-law met and agreed to subsidize an agitation in favor of the alteration of the marriage laws by means of this bill. The agitation has been since kept going entire by the money of the rich people personally interested in seeing the law change. There is little popular interest in the question. The Prince of Wales originally championed the bill for family reasons, the Queen being desirous that the Princess Beatrice should marry her brother-in-law, the Grand Duke of Hesse. Ultimately she got tired of waiting and married young Battenburg, but the Prince of Wales has remained faithful to the cause. The House of Commons has frequently passed the bill, and one year its promoters caught the Bishops napping and rushed the second reading by a small majority, but at a later stage the Lords Spiritual mustered in overwhelming force and threw out the bill. It is probable the bill would pass if the promoters would drop the clause making its operation retroactive, but this would not suit the noble and wealthy patrons who want their irregular unions legalized and their offspring legitimised at the same time, nor the few hundred humbler couples who every year defy the law and marry within the prohibited degree. The discussion recalls the remark of an American that Englismen seem always to marry the wrong sister first.

Pure food and good health are topics daily discussed in our homes, and yet, how often the proper care in selecting our table articles is neglected.

No mistakes are made in purchasing Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Delicious Flavoring Extracts.

COLD CASH.

Money goes, no one knows;
Where it goeth, no one showeth;
Here and there, everywhere;
Run, run;
Dun, dun;
Spend, spend;
Lend, lend;
Send, send.
Flush to day, short to-morrow;
Notes to day, borrow, borrow;
How it goes, no one knows;
Where it goeth, no one showeth.

About Porter-House Steaks.

Very few people who sit down to a good breakfast of "porter-house" steak could tell, were they asked, what part of a bullock this choice tidbit is cut from. The "porter-house" is that portion of the beef either side of the spine, beginning where the ribs end, and extending along to where the hip bone begins. The tenderloin should form a part of the porter-house. This is a narrow strip of succulent and tender flesh, extending along and protecting the inner sides of the spinal column. Its high price is due to its choice quality, and the fact that even in the largest bullocks there are not above ten to twelve pounds of tenderloins. The term "porter-house" is of English derivation, and it has no equivalent in either the German or French language, while tenderloin, on the other hand, is known among the Germans as "lummel" and "fillet," by which latter name it is also known among the French. The term "porter-house" probably originated from the eating-houses and inns of England, also known as porter and ale houses. A customary order was, "Give me a porter and steak," and in time the name "porter-house" probably was applied to the choice pieces, of steak as distinguished from the more ordinary kinds.

An Indolent Organ.

When the liver is indolent, as it must necessarily be when it fails to secrete the bile in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of digestion and evacuation, it should be set at work with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The healthful stimulus to activity imparted by this incomparable alterative, speedily evinces itself in a departure of the uncomfortable sensations in the right side; the nausea; fur opon the tongue; indigestion and sick headache consequent upon inactivity of the liver and the diversion of the bile from its proper channel. Irregularity of the bowels is always and painlessly reformed by the corrective indicated, which is infinitely to be preferred, both because it is safe and more efficacious, to blue pill, calomel and drenching purgatives of every class. It cures and prevents fever and ague, and rheumatism

---

It was the woman who saw the first snake, but since then the men have attended to that sort of thing.

Happy Homes.

Here's a health to the wives and the mothers
Who sit in our households to-day;
Who are glad when they brighten for others
The hours that go drifting away
May their eyes keep the light of the gladness,
Their hearts hold the fullness of bliss
That banishes shadows and sadness,
And what need we ask more than this?

But how can this happiness be kept? What shall protect those we love, those who make a Heaven of the home, from the ravages of disease that is often worse than death, that is, in fact, a lingering death? The question is easily answered: Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the standard remedy for all of those peculiar diseases to which women are subject, is what must be relied on to preserve the health of wives and mothers. It prevents those diseases, and it cures them. It is a blessing to women and therefore a national blessing, because it gives health to those about whom the happiness of home centers, and the strength of a nation is in its happy homes.

There is no better excess in the world than the excess of gratitude.—La Bruvere.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, or Anti-bilious Granules; in vials, 25 cents; one a dose. Druggists.

"A hired girl," once said a back-country New England farmer, "costs wages, but all a wife needs is two calico dresses a year, and she does all the work."

When an article has been sold for 24 years, in spite of competion and cheap imitations, it must have superior quality. Dobbin's Electric Soap has been constantly made and sold since 1865. Ask your grocer for it. Best of all.

Southern bank officials are complaining of a lack of copper cents in the South.

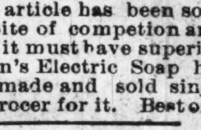
100 Ladies Wanted,

And 100 men to call daily on any druggist for a Free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine, the great root and herb remedy, discovered by Dr. Silas Lane while in the Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys it is a positive cure. For constipation and clearing up the complexion it does wonders. Children like it. Every one praise it. Large size package, 50 cents. At all druggists.

Two friends in youth met on the streets of Waterbury, Conn., a few days ago for the first time in seventy years.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Ore.



ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN
IT CONQUERS PAIN.
Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Lumbago. HEADACHE, Toothache, Sprains, BRUISES, Burns and Scalds.
At Druggists and Dealers.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

When Baby was sick we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

A Good Appetite is essential to good health; but at this season the blood may be impure, that tired feeling predominant, and the appetite lost. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, toning the digestion, and giving strength to the whole system.

Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

A number of persons in Atlanta responded to a parrot's cry of "fire" and discovered that a house across the way was in flames.

COUNSEL OF EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

The People of Oakland County Wild With Excitement.

PONTIAC, MICH., Mar. 16, 1887.

On the 10th day of December, 1886, I came from Orion to Pontiac to visit my parents, and was taken suddenly ill. Dr. Galbreith, of this place, was called, and after making careful examination of my case, desired council, and named as councilor, Dr. McGraw, of Detroit. They met in council December 15, made a careful examination, and pronounced my disease as cancer of the liver, and stated that there was no hope for me, as it was impossible to cure me. The pain was very severe and Dr. Galbreith continued his visits, administering quieting powders. A swelling or bunch had formed upon my right ribs almost as large as my fist, and I had given up all hopes of recovery. But having heard of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, I sent, February 1, 1887, and bought a bottle of the Syrup from Mr. Peter Schmitz, a druggist of this place, and took it as directed. About March 1st something broke and the swelling commenced to go down until it has almost disappeared. Up to this date I have taken two and one-half bottles of the syrup, and have so far recovered as to be able to visit my neighbors, and am truly rejoicing that I am fast being relieved of such terrible pain, and desiring to acknowledge the benefit I have received in using your Syrup, I send you this statement, hoping you will use it so that others who are afflicted may be benefited and relieved from pain as I have been.

Very truly, CHAS A. SPIER,
of Orion, Mich.

PONTIAC, MICH., March 16, 1887.

This is to certify that Mr. Charles A. Spier, my son, has made a correct statement of his case, as I have watched by his bedside during his entire illness.

JOHN SPIER.

The undersigned certify that they are well acquainted with Charles A. Spier, whose signature appears above, and we have no hesitation in saying that any statement made by him can be relied upon as being true in every particular.

BERRIDGE & BERRIDGE,
Druggists, Orion, Mich.
J. A. NEAL,
Editor Weekly Review and Justice of the Peace, Orion, Mich.
J. S. KITCHER,
Postmaster.
Orion, Mich., March 19, 1887.

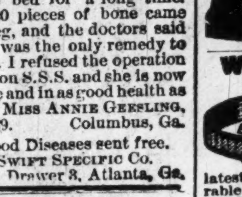
Wash out common oil stains in cold water.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., Proprs. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

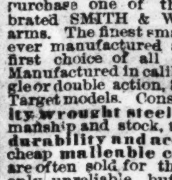
A husbandman is not always a husband.

Read Dr. Sarber's card in another column.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK.
In 1883 I contracted Blood Poison of bad type, and was treated with mercury, potash and sarsaparilla mixtures, growing worse all the time. I took 7 small bottles S.S.S. which cured me entirely, and no sign of the dreadful disease has returned.
J. C. NANCE,
Jan. 10, '89. Hobbyville, Ind.
My little niece had white swelling to such an extent that she was confined to the bed for a long time. More than 20 pieces of bone came out of her leg, and the doctors said amputation was the only remedy to save her life. I refused the operation and put her on S.S.S. and she is now up and active and in as good health as any child. MISS ANNIE GEESLING,
Feb. 11, '89. Columbus, Ga.
Book on Blood Diseases sent free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.



IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER purchase one of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON arms. The finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. Manufactured in calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. Constructed entirely of best quality wrought steel, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock, they are unrivaled for finish, durability and accuracy. Do not be deceived by cheap malleable cast-iron imitations which are often sold for the genuine article and are not only unreliable, but dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON Revolvers are all stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents and are guaranteed perfect in every detail. Insist upon having the genuine article, and if your dealer cannot supply you an order sent to address below will receive prompt and careful attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices furnished upon application.
SMITH & WESSON,
Springfield, Mass.
Mention this paper.



DR. W. H. SARBER
Gives special attention to all delicate diseases of both sexs. Regulating remedies furnished. Cancers, cures guaranteed without the knife. Rupture, no cure no pay, and no pay until cured. Piles, Rectal Troubles successfully treated, a cure guaranteed. For the successful treatment of any other ills not mentioned call on or address, DR. SARBER, 50½ South Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
All letters containing 2c stamp promptly answered and medicines sent to order.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

Detectives
Wanted in every county. Shrewd men to act under instruction, in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Send 2c stamp, Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cin'ati, O

$65 SEWING MACHINE $18! Send for list of 1,000 articles at one-half price. CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

RUBBER ROOFING.
UNEQUALED
For House, Barn, and all out-buildings.
Anybody can put it on.
PRICE LOW.
Write for Sample and Book.
42 S. Pennsylvania St.
INDIANA PAINT & ROOFING CO.

For SHEDS and POULTRY BUILDINGS
We manufacture an unexcelled roof for
$2.00 per 100 square Feet
Also Sheeting paper for lining inside at
$1.50 per Roll of 300 Square Feet.
Keeps building warmer in winter and cooler in summer. How to save reshingling, stop leaks, most effectually and cheaply in roofs of all kinds lay new roofs, particulars free if you mention this paper. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

LETTER FROM VAN ANTWERP, BRAGG & CO.

CINCINNATI, May 10, 1889.

Soon after the passage of the law to supply text books to the school trustees of Indiana by contract, the book sellers of that State were visited by the agents of second hand book sellers who attempted to purchase their stock of books at greatly reduced prices. In answer to their letters we sent a circular letter advising them not to sell their stock at less than cost, for the reason that there were as yet no other books adopted than those hitherto used, and that they would continue to have demands for all they had on hand and would need to order more, and stated our reasons for this belief: 1. That the law sets up a new and untried method of conducting business by using the township officers and county superintendents as retail and wholesale dealers in books. We do not think it possible that the business can be carried on by them so cheaply or so satisfactorily to the people of the State as it has hitherto been carried on by private enterprise. 2. If any contractor is found who is willing to furnish books under the terms and conditions of the law, he must put them on sale in every township of the State, and the people will have no voice in the selection of their books. 3. From an intimate knowledge of the publishing business extending over fifty years, we do not see how books can be manufactured and sold at the prices named in the law. We believe that we exercise the greatest possible economy in manufacture, and that we are acquainted with all the latest methods of making durable books, at the lowest possible cost. We know of no other publisher who manufactures more cheaply, and there is certainly no other who has sold his books at a lower rate of profit. Of all these facts we have a more perfect knowledge than can be had by those not actually engaged in the manufacture of school books. We speak only for ourselves, and do not represent the intention of any other house, but we know that others cannot afford to do what we ourselves cannot do. If it is for the interest of our competitors to contract, they may probably do so.

It has been asserted that we belong to a "school book trust," or combination. This assertion is untrue. We are not now, and never been connected with, or a party to any trust, pool, combination, syndicate, or other kind of agreement whereby the benefits of competition are or have been denied to the people of Indiana or those of any other State. The main trouble with the law is that it does not offer the slightest inducement to the contractor. The method of sale is not in accordance with the laws of trade. How would a farmer like to send his produce to the city to be placed on sale with the city officials at cost or less, the proceeds of the sale to be returned to him through official channels three months after the goods should be sold?

In contracts of all kinds there must be a mutual interest. Both parties must be benefited. No one willingly contracts to sell goods on which he does not make a profit. No one willingly buys goods unless he is sure that he is getting them cheap—at the lowest possible price. When these conditions are fulfilled contracts are made. The limit of profit is the smallest profit that any competitor is willing to accept. All persons in business must meet competition. If the profits of the school book business were larger than those in other kinds of business, new firms would be organized and would sell at lower prices, and the older firms would have to reduce their prices or be swept out of the field. The natural laws of trade are stronger and more lasting than laws made by men because they are based on the wishes and desires of all men. It will be possible to have school books furnished without profit the contractor when the farmer, the carpenter, the blacksmith, the doctor, and the editor will all furnish their several goods or services at cost, and not until then. The prospect of a legitimate profit is the basis of all business enterprises. It has been asserted that our firm has made exorbitant profit and designing men have misrepresented the facts to create a public prejudice against us. The fact is we have made the best possible books and we have sold them at the lowest possible prices. These two facts have given our books most extended sales, reaching into every State in the Union; and the magnitude of these sales, of which a small proportion goes to Indiana has made the business successful even at a less rate of profit than can be shown in any other line of business. We have no reason to be ashamed of our success. It has arisen from the excellence, durability and cheapness of our books. This question has been decided by hundreds of thousands of school boards, each acting independently of the others at different times and in remote places. Of the larger number of their adoptions we have no knowledge until after action is taken. We believe that the same laws will prevail in the future. Until some one offers better books at lower prices, the people will not willingly change.

Our circulars to trustees and school officers are issued in the belief that until the practicability of the new law can be tested, it is greatly to the interest of the people of the State that no changes be made in the books now used in the schools. This opinion has been indorsed by the county boards of education, in nearly all the counties by action taken May 1, restraining teachers from making any changes of books until further notice from the board.

We have not set ourselves in opposition to the law; but there is nothing in the law that compels us to bid for the sale of our books under its provisions of the law and we cannot afford to bid. We have no voice in deciding who shall bid; but we do know and we do not hesitate to declare that any contractor who bids for books under its conditions will assuredly make losses rather than gains. The more business he has at such rates and under such terms, the worse off he will be. There will be no combination against the law, because none would be effectual if the law were good, and none will be needed if the law is bad. The law is in process of faithful trial by sworn public officers. It must stand or fall on its own merits. Meanwhile we recommend to the people to continue to use our books until they can obtain others equally as good at lower prices, and shall recommend all dealers to keep up their supply of the Eclectic books and sell them to all who desire to purchase, and shall repeat our proposition made this year, last year and the year before, to supply at the lowest contract price to all who will agree to retail them at a reasonable advance of profit. Very Respectfully

—[*Adv.*] VAN ANTWERP, BRAGG & CO.

GARMENTS
Guaranteed
TO FIT
PERFECT
without
trying
on.

FREE
by return mail, full descriptive circulars of MOODY'S NEW TAILOR SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING. Any lady of ordinary intelligence can easily and quickly learn to cut and make any garment, in any style to any measure for lady or child. Address MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE.
DR. HORNE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT positively cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LIVER, KIDNEY and exhausting chronic diseases of both sexes. Contains 23 to 100 degrees of Electricity. GUARANTEED the latest improved, cheapest, scientific, powerful, durable and effective MEDICAL ELECTRIC BELT in the WORLD. Electric Suspensories free with Male Belts. Avoid bogus companies with many aliases and worthless imitations. ELECTRIC TRUSSES FOR RUPTURE. 9,000 cured. Send stamp for illustrated pamphlet.
DR. W. J. HORNE. REMOVED TO 180 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

JONES
HE
PAYS the FREIGHT
5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for
$60.
Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

BIG G
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D.
Amsterdam, N. Y.
We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO.,
Chicago, Ill.
$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

RUPTURE
Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt-Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous *Electric & Magnetic current*. Scientific. Powerful, Durable Comfortable and Effective. Avoid frauds. Over 9,000 cured. Send stamp for pamphlet.
ALSO ELECTRIC BELTS FOR DISEASES.
DR. HORNE, REMOVED TO 180 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO

$75.00 to $250.00 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for reply, B. F. J. & CO.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50, FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein-Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

LADIES' [illegible] TANSY PILLS. Safe, prompt, effectual. Try the original and only genuine Woman's Salvation. [illegible]

$1.00 4-lb Family Scale, Brass Beam and Scoop, worth $5. Chicago Scale Co., Chicago, Ill.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR
Cures all Diseases Peculiar to Women!
BOOK TO "WOMAN" MAILED FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

CHILDREN are IRRITABLE
Feverish, sometimes craving food and eating ravenously, again refusing wholesome diet, tossing restlessly in sleep, moaning and grinding the teeth, then you may know Worms are sapping at their life and unless prompt measures are taken, spasms and finally death will follow. A. B. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE NEVER FAILS to cure. Try and see for yourself, it has stood the test
FOR 60 YEARS.

WELL DRILLS
FOR ALL PURPOSES.
Send 20 cts. for mail catalogues with full particulars.
F. C. Austin Mfg. Co
Carpenter St. and Carroll Ave., Chicago, Ill

FARM WAGONS—Best Wagon made $50. Buggies, Carriages, Harness, etc., at ½ price. Send for list CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago.

CHEAP HOMES in the FARMING REGIONS
Burlington Route
of NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO and WYOMING. FREE GOVERNMENT AND OTHER LANDS. DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR WITH MAP, SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO P. S. EUSTIS, G. P. A., C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED!
We hire On Salary and pay expenses. You can earn from $15 to $25 per week. Apply at once stating age. Address E. C. PEIRSON & CO., Maple Grove Nurseries, Waterloo, N. Y. (Established 1866.

240 lb SCALE $3.00 | 500 lb. Platform, $10; 1,000 lb., $15; 1,500 lb., $20; 3½ ton Wagon Scale, $40; 5 ton, $50. List FREE. Am. Farm Scale Co., Chicago, Ill.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED
EVERYWHERE!
To take orders for Portraits. For full particulars address WINDSOR PORTRAIT CO., Box 472, Chicago, Ill.

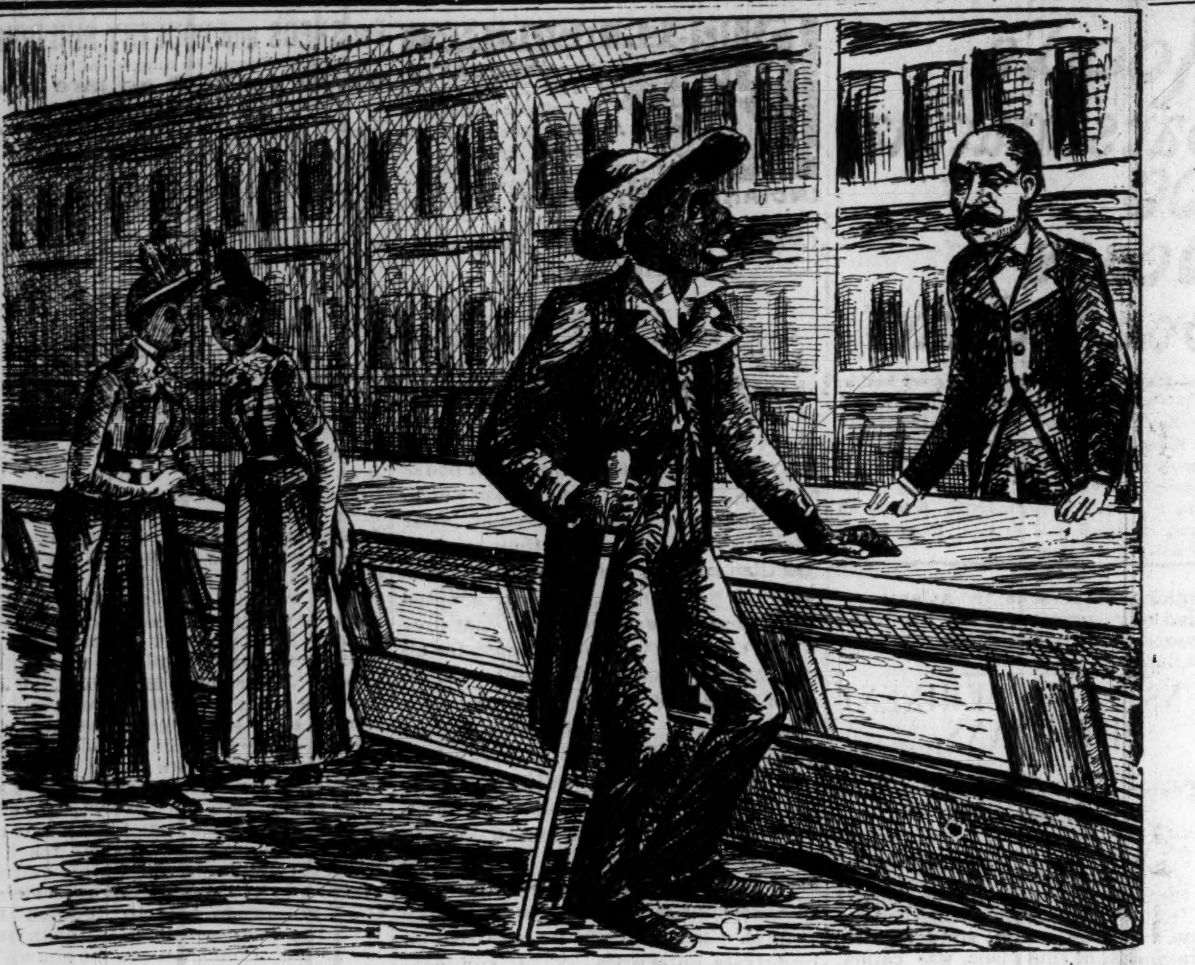
$25 WEEKLY! Representatives wanted. Goods new and sell on sight. House hold necessity. No canvassing. ELITE M'F'G. CO., Pullman Bldg, Chicago.

PATENTS F. A. LEHMANN
Washington, D. C
Send for Circular

INU 24—89 INDPLS.

When writing to Advertisers readers will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

ROAD CARTS—A $40 cart for $15. Catalogue free. CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.



IN A PINE BLUFF DRUG STORE.

Druggist—"Well, Uncle Mose, what can I do for you?"
Uncle Mose—"Is dis Docter Rolin's Meidasin house"
Druggist—"Yes, sir."
Uncle Mose—"Well de dockter sount me ter get a box of dem compound confederate (compound cathartic) pills. Ise got de sinders in my litws and been sick fer two weeks.

HOME NEWS.

N. R. Powell, of Frankfort, was in the city for a few days.

Mr. Jas. H. Thomas was in town from Evansville this week whither he came with his family to bury his youngest child.

Remember we have a colored druggist and you when want anything in that line call at the corner Illinois and North street.

Miss Mamie Lewis, of Cincinnati, but who has been teaching in Atchinson, Kans., is in the city the guest of her cousin Mrs. Susie White.

Don't fail to go to Clayton next Thursday, June 20, with the Odd Fellows. Everybody is going and the Brotherhood Band will furnish the music.

Rev. A. A. Price, late of Simpson Chapel, but now of Georgetown, Ky., is in the city attending his family, every one of whom is very sick. His youngest daughter died last Wednesday morning.

"Pass the Age," the C. S. Turner Dramatic Co., will go Crawfordsville on the Brotherhood Picnic excursion Wednesday, June 26, and will repeat their play at Music Hall, Crawfordsville Wednesday night with some few changes.

The excursion to Clayton next Thursday under the auspices of the G. U. O. of O. T., promises to be the largest taken out of the city this season. Excursions will all also be run from Terre Haute, Brazil, Greencastle and other adjacent towns on that date.

Mr. W. W. Walden, chairman of the joint committees has secured eighteen extra coaches in order to accommodate all who wish to go. Trains will leave the Union Station at 8 a. m.

Wait for the Brotherhood Picnic and Excursion to Crawfordsville; Ind., June 26. fiorty-three miles on the O. I. & W., R. R. The fair grounds have been secured and one of the finest picnic grounds in the State, located right in the city. Plenty of shelter and water; four wells and seven springs on the grounds. No doubt but what this will be the grandest pleasuring trip of the season, for the Brotherhood abhors a thing half done. For full particulars see large bills. Fair for the round trip adults $1.25; children under twelve years 65c. Trains will leave the Union Station at 7:45 a. m.; arrive in Crawfordsville at 9;25 p. m. Return cars will leave Crawfordsville at 6:30 p. m., arriving in Indianapolis at 8 p. m. Tickets will also be good to return Thursday morning, June 27, on train No. 8, which leaves Crawfordsville at 8:30 a. m.

THE rapidity with which commercial enterprises are moving far up the Congo is not a little surprising. Dutch, French, and Belgian companies have established about twenty trading stations on the upper river, between Stanley Pool and Stanley Falls. These companies evidently do not share the opinion Stanley expressed four years ago, that the upper river would not be worth a penny for trading purposes until the railroad was built around the cataracts. A flourishing Dutch station is now at Stanley Falls, 1,300 miles up the river, where, two years ago last October, the Arabs burned the Congo State buildings and drove the whites down the river. These traders own five steamers that are plying on the upper Congo. The caravan route along the cataracts is being improved by placing large ferries at the principal rivers and bridging the smaller streams. The fact is that the most sanguine friends of the Congo enterprise did not dream that the early stages of its development would so rapidly advance.

His Proposal.

Life.

Edgar—Miss Edith, I—ah—have something most important to ask you. May I—that is—

Edith (softly)—What is it, Edgar?

Edgar—May I—Edith, would you be willing to have our names printed in the papers, with a hyphen between?

THE
NEW YORK
STORE.
[Established 1853.]

Hosiery and
Underwear.

Nearly every day the past week we have received new lines of Hosiery which again fills our stock, making it replete with all the latest novelties in Silk, Lisle and Cotton Hose. Every customer can be suited from our very large and varied line of Hosiery. Sizes, qualities, styles, colors and prices to suit everybody.

Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, extra long, only 15c, and we think better goods than you would expect for the price.

Fast Black Hosiery, extra long, and colors indelibly fast, excellent quality, and the price only 25c.

Ladies' Hosiery in outsizes, in Balbriggan, Black Cotton and Lisle, in several qualities. A great many ladies will appreciate these outsizes.

Ladies' Striped Hose, fancy styles, new combinations of colors, boot patterns, etc. All grades in stock. A very extensive line.

Children's Hosiery in almost an endvariety. Special lines in Black Silk, Black Lisle and Black Cotton.

Special Bargain

One hundred dozen Children's French Ribbed Hose, worth 40c to 65c, we make them all at one price—

25 Cents.

These are all extra long and PERFECTLY FAST BLACK, and a great bargain.

Gent's Half Hose,

We have a very large stock of Gents' Half Hose in black and colors, but call your special attention at this time to an elegant Balbriggan Half Hose in all the new shades of Mode, Tans, etc, at only 25c a pair.

A length of fifty feet of counter and shelving, with two experienced sales women and an experienced saleman, will give you some idea of the extent of our Hosiery Department and its business.

Gauze Underwear

Full assortment of sizes and qualities for Ladies, Men, Boys, Misses and Children.

Sumler's Restaurant
And Ice Cream Parlor.
Also dealer in Domestic and Foreign Fruits
Confectionery, Cigars and Tobacco,
Peanuts a Specialty.
25 Indiana Ave., - Indianapolis.

Gray & Gribben
——DEALDRS IN——
Jewelry of all Kinds.

We carry a full line of Watches, Clocks Gold Pens, Collar Buttons, Cuff Buttons and silverware of every kind and discription. Our rates will please all, come examine our stock and be convinced The best goods sold on easy Weekly or Monthly payments.

Gray & Gribben,
INSTALLMNET DEALERS,
90 North Illinois Street.

Political Anncuncement!

Charles Miles is a candidate for City Clerk, subject to the decision of tde Republican nominating convention.

Al Taffe is a candidate for city clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

Fred Gaul is a candidate for re-election to the Council from the 23rd ward. Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

WASH DRESS GOODS.

Grandest bargains ever known in above lines are now offered. Lawns at 3c per yard. Crinkles at 5c. Fine challies, beautiful designs, only 6c. Seersuckers at 7c. Fancy Printed Cloths at 8c. Double Fold Suitings, in light colors, at 10c. A handsome display new style Wash Fabrics at 10c. Sateens in all shades, handsome figures, at 10c. Sateens elegant quality, a few regular 25c qualities in the lot, all at 12½. Genuine French Sateens, figured and plain at 25c.

WHITE GOODS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

In plain plaid, checked, striped, brocaded and open work; prices, 5, 7, 7½, 8, 10, 12½, 15, 18, 20 and 25c. Hand and machine made Torchon Laces, Oriental and Valenciennes Laces, Cotton Trimmings and American Laces. Lace Flouncings in cream and black, at 25c a yard only. Handsome line Black Spanish Lace Flouncings at 1, 1.2 , 1.50, 1.75 and $2. Colored Laces and Embroideries. Hamburg and Swiss Embroideries and Flouncings, the best values for the money, at all prices.

LINENS.

Table linens at 16, 19, 20, 2 , 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 58 and up. Crashes, in bleached, half-bleached or brown, in fine, medium and coarse grades, all at bargains. Towels we are showing a very large assortment, and every one considered cheap at the prices marked. Covers, Napkins and Tidies in all grades, and at prices that will bear investigation.

LINEN SPECIALTIES.

We make a special effort always to show the nicest and newest in this line, and our assortment in this department will please anyone. Stamped Splashers, Scarfs, Tidies, Doylies, etc.

DOMESTICS.

Calicoes, Ginghams, Shirtings, Cheviots, Percales, Cretonnes, Muslins, Sheetings, Tickings, Denims, Duckings, Drills, etc. The most popular makes, the most durable and best values obtainable can be selected from our stock.

JERSEYS, FICHUS, SHAWLS, ETC.

Jerseys at 47c, 75c, 1, 1.25 1.50, 1.75, 2, 2.25 and $2.50. Fichus at 1, 1.25, 1.38, 1.75, 2, 2.50, 3, 3.50, $4 and up. Newport Scarfs at 50c, 69c, 75c, 1, 1.25, 1 50, 1.75, , $2.50 and up. Cashmere shawls at 1, 1.25, 1. 0, 1 75, 2, 2.50, , 3.50 and up. Beaded Capes at prices regardless of value. Summer Fabric Skirts at 58c, 69c, 75c, 90c, 1, 1.25 and $1.60.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Some elegant bargains are being offered in the department at 25, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50c.

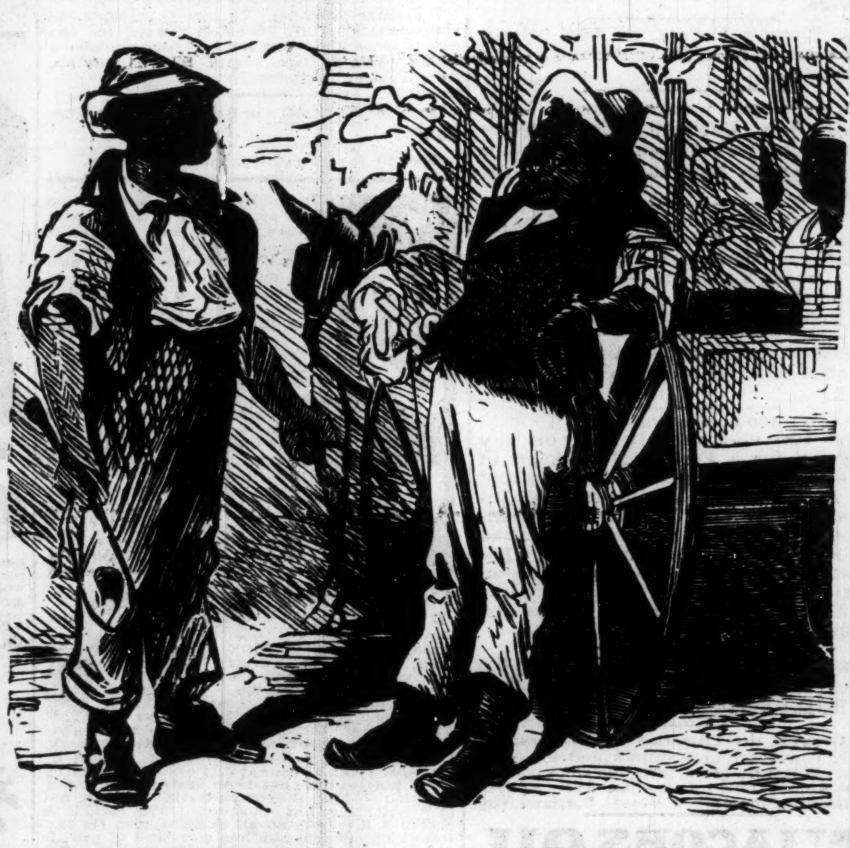
CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' WEAR.

Children's White and Colored dresses at 25c. Children's White Dresses, very nice, at 35, 40, 48, 50c, etc. Lace Caps—no house in the city shows such variety of styles at the following figures: 10, 15, 20, 25, 29, 35, 39, 45, 48, 50, 58, 69, 75, 87, 98c and up.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.

Another large lot of our Men's 50c Unlaundered Shirt just opened. This is the best we have ever sold at the price. Also, a full line Gentlemen's Plaited Front Unlaundered Shirts, in opened or closed front, at 50c.

Dedert & Sudbrock,
158 & 160 East Washington St.



Look o heah, I want to ax you a qustin! Kin yer tell whar the cheapes plac in Indianapolis to buy shoes? (Elijah resting on the wagon. Yes, if you kin find eny big nough fer you. Go to Wengers Bates House Shoe Store, de cheapes place in town.

Wenger, the Bates House Shoe Dealer
——Carries a full line of——
* BOOTS and SHOES *
And his prices are within the reach of all. He can please the most fastidious ane he handles only the best goods. Don't fail to call if you want a durable easy wearing shoe
C. WENGER.
No. 6, Bates House Block.

THE FREEMAN

ILLUSTRATED

A National Colored Newspaper and the only pictorial colored journal published in the United States. As a bold and fearless champion of the Negro race it has no equal. It is independent in politics and fearless in its advocacy of the rights of the colored people.

READ WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

THE BEST NEGRO PAPER.

So far as we are acquainted with colored journalism, the best paper published in the interests of the colored people is The Freeman of this city. No other paper is doing as good work in the special field indicated. Its advocacy of the interests of the colored people is able and dignified, and its illustrated sketches of the colored literary men and women are exceedingly well conceived and executed.—Indianapolis Journal.

A GROWING PAPER.

The Freeman, a paper conducted in this city by Edward E. Cooper, in the interests of the colored race, has grown to be a creditable journal. It is illustrated each week, well printed, and is well conducted editorially.—Indianapolis News.

IT MUST BE SEEN.

The Freeman of this city is the ablest newspaper in the United States published by colored men. The paper itself is proof of this statement,—Sun.

The Washington Bee, one of the ablest colored newspapers published says of us: Editor Cooper, of the Indianapolis "Freeman," is the most enterprising Negro Journalist in the country.

The "Freeman" is a necessity.

The National Leader: The Freeman, of Indianapolis, Ind., E. E. Cooper, manager is the only pictorial publisher in the country. Though in its infancy it has taken front rank in illustrates newspaperdom. We consider it the Harper's Weekly of the colored race.

The illustrated "Freeman" of Indianapolis, Ind., is to the colored people, what Frank Leslie is to the whites.—The Advocate, Leavenworth, Kan.

Brother Optic: The Freeman the only illustrated Negro newspaper published, shoots straight at the mark, and fills a long felt need in Negro Journalism. It speaks its sentiments, regardless of friends, and asks for the recognition of the Negro—not as brutes but as American citizens. How can our leaders do without it?

One of our contemporaries kindly says: The Freeman is a new and long needed venture in Negro journalism, every department complete and ably managed, which demonstrates the fact that we have men among us who possess the same marked tastes, traits and abilities which the white men have."

Another remarks: "The Freeman adds another brilliant star to Negro Journalism. Unlike the ordinary weekly journal, it is an illustrated paper, with strong editorials and fresh news that gives it a decided advantage over the average weekly newspaper.

The Freeman, the only illustrated journal in America published by colored men came to our desk this week, and is beyond all apprehension the neatest and best. Success to you Brother Cooper.—Leavenworth Advocate.

The Freeman is the only illustrated paper published by a colored man in the United States It is a credit to Edward E. Cooper, the talented editor and proprietor, and to his race. We commend it to our friends and patrons.—The Crusade.

It is one of the most instructive and interesting papers we have ever read.—Plain Speaker, South Carolina.

It is the best effort yet made in Negro journalism. It deserves a place around the fireside of every lover of the race.—The Vindicator.

The Freeman is a credit to journalism, and shows that we are rising.—The Herald, Va.,

The Freeman is, without a doubt, the most creditable journalistic effort yet put forth by the Negro. It is striking evidence and unmistakable proof of latent and undeveloped genius and innate ability lying dormant in the Negro race. It is the duty of every reading Negro to encourage and support this most excellent paper—Pine Bluff Hornet.

"It is a credit too and shows the advance the colored race is making in journalism," says another.

The position of The Freeman among the Negro journals is admirable and unique. The faithful portraiture and graphic sketches of noted colored men published weekly are gratifying in a high degree.—Southern News.

The Freeman is indeed the best and finest journal published by the Negro race. It contains cuts and biographical sketches of our prominent men and women, and portrays the colored race as it is.—Progress, Ala.

On the last page is always found a comic cut of some of the common discriminations practiced against the race. The paper is well edited, and a credit to the editor and the race.—The Cornerstone.

Decidedly the best newspaper in typographical makeup and mechanical arrangement published in this country is The Freeman, an illustrated independent journal issued every Saturday at Indianapolis, Ind. If our people desire a really good paper we advise them to subscribe to it. Among its contributors are many of the best Negro writers in this country.—Va, Lancet.

The Freeman is by far the best and ablest newspaper the colored people have ever had.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

As a Newspaper.

It gives a complete review of the doings of the colored people everywhere. It gives special attention to the worthy achievements and general progress of the race.

A Political Paper.

It is independent in politics and fearless in its advocacy of the rights of the colored people. It will commend the good and condemn the bad in all parties. It believes in free speech, a free ballot and a fair count.

An Historical Paper.

It devotes unceasing research to the hitherto unpublished history of the Negro in this country and will from time to time print and illustrate the legends and romances of the Negro, written by colored authors.

A Literary Paper.

It keeps a pace with the educational and literary progress of the race. It will review all books and criticise all publications by colored men and women. It endeavors to encourage and create a demand for the works of colored authors

An Illustrated Paper.

It portrays the colored race as it is, and not as it is misrepresented by many of our white contemporaries. It will print from time to time cuts and sketches of our prominent men and women, and full contemporary happenings which relate to colored people.

A General Newspaper.

It is the peer of any in the land, and is brimful of spicy news each week. Particular attention will be given to the stage, the pulpit, the school room and workshop and the leading occupations and professions of the race.

An Advertising Medium.

It has no equal as an advertising medium, reaching as it does a class of people, not reached by the white papers. Rates can be had by application at our office.

Our Subscription Rates.

One year in advance	$2 40
6 months " "	$1 35
3 months " "	75c

All business should be addressed to THE FREEMAN, Edward E. Cooper, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Freeman Wants

Honest, active, intelligent agents in every city, town and hamlet in the U. S. Industrious young colored men and women can find lucrative employment by addressing THE FREEMAN. ☞ References required.